The Daily Sentinel.

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The Daily Sentinel.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

ADDRESS OF HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

The Democratic Nominee for the Presidency,

IN THE NATIONAL COVENTION.

Mr. Seymour took his stand at the rostrum, when the cheers and plaudits of the whole assemblage—the galleries joining in—were renewed. The Chairman spoke as follows:—

MR. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I thank you for the honor you have done me in making me your presiding officer. (Cheers.) This Convention is made up of a large number of delegates from all parts of our broad land. To a great degree we are strangers to each other and view the subjects which agitate our country from different standpoints. We cannot at once learn each other's mode of thought or grasp all the facts which bear upon the minds of others. Yet our session must be brief, and we are forced to act without delay upon questions of an exciting character and of deep import to our country. To maintain order, to restrain all exhibition of passion, to drive out of our minds all unkind suspicions, is at this time a great duty. (Cheers.) I rely upon your sense of this duty and not upon my own ability to sustain me in the station in which I am placed by your kind partiality. Men never met under greater responsibilities than those which now weigh upon us. (Applause.) It is not a mere party triumph we seek. We are trying to save our country from the dangers which overhang it. We wish to lift off the perplexities and shackles which in the shape of bad laws and of crushing taxation now paralyze the business and labor of our land. (Loud cheers.) We hope, too, that we can give order, prosperity, and happiness to those sections of our country which suffer so deeply to day in their homes and in all the fields of their industry from the unhappy events of the last eight years. I trust actions will show that we are governed by earnest purposes to help all classes of our citizens. Avoiding harsh invectives against men, we should keep the public mind fixed upon the questions which must now be met and solved. (Cheers.) Let us leave the past to the calm judgment of the future and confront the perils of the day. (Cheers.) We are forced to meet the assertions in the resolutions put forth by the late Republican Convention. I aver there is not in this body one man who has it in his heart to excite so much of angry feeling against the Republican party as must be stirred up in the minds of those who read these declarations in the light of recent events and in view of the condition of our country. In the first place they congratulate the perplexed man of business, the burdened tax payer, the laborer, whose hours of toil are lengthened out by the growing cost of the necessaries of life, upon the success of that reconstruction policy which has brought all these evils upon them by the cost of its military despotism and the corruption of its bureau agencies. In one resolution they denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime. Then why did they put upon the statute books of the nation the laws which invite the citizens who borrowed coin to force their creditor to take debased paper and thus wrong him out of a large share of his claim, in violation of the most solemn compact?—(Loud cheering.) If repudiation is a national crime, it is a crime to invite all the citizens of this country thus to repudiate their individual promises. (Applause.)—Was it not a crime to force the creditors of this and other States to take a currency at times worth no more than forty cents on the dollar in repayment for the sterling coin they gave to build roads and canals, which yield such ample returns of wealth and prosperity? (Applause.) Again they say, it is due to the laborers of the nation that taxation should be equalized. Then why did they make taxation unequal? Beyond the injustice of making one class of citizens pay for another the shares of the costs of schools, of roads and of the local laws, which protected their lives and property, it was an unwise and hurtful thing. (Cheers.) It sunk the credit of the country as unusual terms, always hurtful to the credit of the borrower, do. They also declare the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is so to improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation—partial, total, open or covert—is threatened or suspected.—Then why have they used fully $500,000,000 of the taxes drawn from the people of this country to uphold a despotic military authority and to crush out the life of the States, when if this money had been used to pay our debts capitalists would now seek to lend us money at lower rates of interest? But for this covert repudiation our national credit would not be tainted in the markets of the world. (Applause.)—Again, they declare of all who were faithful to the trials of the late war there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen, who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise and imperilled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by the laws are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred trust to quenched to the nation's care. How have these sacred trusts been performed? They pay to the maimed man, to the widow or to the orphan, a currency which they have sunk one quarter below its rightful value by their policy of hate, of waste and of military despotism; the pittances paid to the wounded soldiers are pinched down twenty five per cent below the value of that coin which he had a right to expect. (Loud cheering.) Is there no covert repudiation in this? (Applause.) Again, they say foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development and resources and increase of power to this republic—the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy. Is this foreign immigration fostered by a policy which is in cruel mockery of laws just passed declaring eight hours to be a legal day's labor? But the cost of government and of swarms of officials so swells the cost of living that men must toil on to meet these exactions.—(Cheers.) The time was when we could not only invite Europeans to share with us the material blessings of our great country but, more than that, we could tell those who fled from oppression that we lived under a government of laws administered by the judiciary, which kept the bayonet and the sword in due subordination. (Cheers.) We could point to a written constitution which not only marked out the powers of Government, but with anxious care secured to the humblest man the rights of property, of person and of conscience. Is immigration encouraged by trampling that constitution in the dust, treating it with contempt, shackling the judiciary, insulting the Executive and giving all the world to understand that the great guarantees of political and social rights are destroyed? (Great applause.) But the crowning indictment against the follies and crimes of those in power, is in these words: "That we recognize the great principles laid down in the Immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort towards making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil." If, within the limits of ten States of this Union, an American citizen, stung by a sense of his wrongs, should publicly and truthfully denounce the men in power, because, in the very language of this Declaration of Independence, they have erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither a swarm of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance, he would, in all human probability, be dragged to a prison, or if, in the indignant language of our fathers, he should exclaim, "They have affected to render the military independent of or superior to the civil power, they have abolished the free system of English laws and established there an arbitrary government"—for the offence of asserting these principles he would be tried and punished by a military tribunal. (Great cheering.) Having declared that the principles of the Declaration of Independence should be made a "living reality on every inch of American soil," they put in nomination a military chieftain who stands at the head of that system of despotism that crushed beneath its feet the principle of the Declaration of Independence. (Cheers.) To day, in some States, it is held by military orders to be a crime to speak out the indignation and contempt which burn within the bosoms of patriotic men. If to morrow a military order should be put forth in that State where the ashes of Washington, are entombed that it should be an offence to declare that the military should ever be subordinate to the civil authority, to speak out the sentiment that it was a disgrace to our country to let hordes of officials eat up the substance of the people, he who uttered these words could be dragged to prison from the very grave where lie the remains of the author of the Declaration of Independence. (Loud cheers.) From this outrage there could be no appeal to the courts, and the Republican candidate for the Presidency has accepted a position which makes the rights and liberties of a large share of our people dependent upon his will. (Applause.) In view of these things, can there be one man in this Convention who can let a personal ambition, a passion, a prejudice turn him aside one hair's breadth in his efforts to wipe off the wrongs and outrages which disgrace our country? (Cheers.) Can there be one man whose heart is so dead to all that is great and noble in patriotism, that he will not gladly sacrifice all other things for the sake of his country, its liberties and its greatness? Can we suffer any prejudices growing out of past differences of opinion to hinder us uniting now with all who will act with us to save our country? (Cheers.) We meet to day to see what measures can be taken to avert the dangers which threaten our country and to relieve it from the evils and burdens resulting from bad government and unwise counsels. I thank God that the strife of arms has ceased, and that once more in the great Conventions of our party we can call through the whole roll of States and find men to answer to each. Time and events in the great cycles have brought us to this spot to renew and reinvigorate that constitutional government which nearly eighty years ago was inaugurated in this city. (Loud cheers.) It was here that George Washington, the first President, swore to "preserve, protect and defend" the Constitution of these United States. (Cheers.) And here, this day, we as solemnly pledge ourselves to uphold the rights and liberties of the American people. Then, as now, a great war which had desolated our land had ceased. Then, as now, there was in every patriotic breast a longing for the blessings of good government, for the protection of laws and for sentiments of fraternal regard and affection among the inhabitants of all the States of this Union. When our government, in 1789, was inaugurated in this city, there were glad processions of men, and those manifestations of great joy which a people show when they feel that an event has happened which is to give lasting blessings to the land. (Cheers.) To-day, in this same spirit, this vast assemblage meets, and the streets of this city throng with men who have come from the utmost borders of our Continent. They are filled with the hope that we are about by our actions and our policy to bring back the blessings of good government. It is among the happiest omens which inspirit us now, that those who fought bravely in our late civil war are foremost in their demands that there shall be peace in our land. The passions of hate and malice may linger in meaner breasts, but we find ourselves upheld in our generous purposes by those who showed true courage and manhood on the fields of battle. (Cheers.) In the spirit then of George Washington and of the patriots of the revolution, let us take the steps to reinaugurate our government, to start it once again on its course to greatness and prosperity. (Loud cheers.) May Almighty God give us the wisdom to carry out our purpose to give every State of our Union the blessings of peace, good order and fraternal affection!"

On concluding his remarks Mr. Seymour was again greeted with loud applause.

1868. SPRING STOCK. 1868.

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,

AT WHOLESALE ONLY!

WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

direct from the Manufacturers, which we will sell as low as goods of the same quality can be bought in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

WYCHE & PARKER,
April 1-tf No. 3 Iron Front, up Stairs. Petersburg.

☞ Those buying for cash shall have the benefit of money.

For Rent.

TWO GOOD ROOMS, suitable for Offices, over the Book Store of WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.
Apply to A. WILLIAMS.
June 27-eod2w

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS.

Corn, Corn, Corn.

4,000 BUSHELS OF CORN arriving and to arrive at
June 20-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

Coffee, Coffee.

20 BAGS MORE RIO COFFEE, at
June 20-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

Snuff, Snuff.

5 BBLS. MORE EGERTON SNUFF, Just to hand at
June 5 UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

Candles, Candles.

20 BOXES MORE ADAMANTINE CANDLES Just arrived at
June 5-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

Sugar, Sugar.

20 BBLS. EXTRA C SUGAR Just received at
June 22-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

Candles, Candles.

70 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES. For sale at
June 22-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

Lard, Lard.

3,000 LBS. FAMILY LARD IN Tierces and Kegs. For sale by
June 22-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

Soap, Soap.

2,500 LBS. ROSIN SOAP. Just received by
June 22-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

Salt, Salt.

100 SACKS MORE FINE SALT. For sale at
June 22-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

Leather, Leather.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF HEMLOCK LEATHER. For sale by
June 22-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

Essence of Coffee.

ANOTHER SUPPLY ESS. OF COFFEE. Just received at
June 22-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

Flour, Flour, Flour.

20 BBLS. N. C. FLOUR, in store and for sale, at low price, to close consignment.
June 26-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Corn! Prime White Corn!!

ONE DOLLAR AND A-HALF per bushel. Just received by
June 26 tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Bacon, Bacon, Bacon.

5,000 LBS. I.IB SIDES, which will be sold for cash, very low, by
June 26-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

HERRINGS, HERRINGS.

25 half bbls. N. C. Roe Herrings.
50 " " Cut do
20 " Labrador do
For sale low by
June 22 tf DOUGLAS BELL.

PRIME CAROLINA RICE. Just received by
June 22-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Corn, Corn.

ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN, now arriving at
June 22-tf DOUGLAS BELL'S.

HOTEL CANDLES. For sale by
June 22-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES'

At DOUGLAS BELL'S.
June 21-tf

NOW ARRIVING.

30 bbls. N. C. Family Flour.
25 " " Extra Super Flour.
For sale very low by
DOUGLAS BELL,
June 16-tf Commission Merchant.

10 PACKAGES GREEN AND BLACK TEA. For sale by
June 10-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

30 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES. Just arrived at
June 10-tf DOUGLAS BELL'S.

SOLE LEATHER,

TRUNKS, VALISES,
LEATHER AND MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
For Ladies and Gentlemen, at
April 23-tf R. R. ANDREWS & CO.

25 FACTORY CHEESE.
April 30-tf W. ROBT ANDREWS.

IRISH POTATOES FOR PLANTING.

10 bbls. White Mercer Potatoes.
10 bbls. Peach Blow do
15 bbls. N. C. do
Mar 5—tf At ANDREWS'.

50 DOZ. CANS FRESH PEACHES.
April 30-tf W. ROBT ANDREWS.

25 BBLS. PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR.
April 30-tf W. ROBT ANDREWS.

FAMILY FLOUR.

25 bbls. Family Patapsco.
25 " Superfine
15 " Family N. C.
Mar 5—tf At ANDREWS'.

1,000 BUSHELS OF CORN. Just received.
W. ROBT ANDREWS,
April 30-tf Fayetteville St.

10 CASKS ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER in Bottles.
April 30-tf W. ROBT ANDREWS.

5,000 LBS. BALTIMORE BACON, Sides and Shoulders, low.
April 30 tf W. ROBT ANDREWS.

25 BOXES FRESH CANDIES—Assorted,
April 30-tf W. ROBT ANDREWS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY 500 lbs. Family Lard in Kegs.
TONNOFFSKI'S.
Feb 3-150-tf

JELLIES, JELLIES.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

CATSUP'S AND SAUCES.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S genuine imported Chow-Chow and Picalilli, at
Mar 15—tf TONNOFFSKI'S.

FINE WINES, ALES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.
March 2—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS.

GEO. L. TONNOFFSKI,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

No. 31, FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

(NEAR TUCKER HALL.)

KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected Stock of choice
Groceries, Confections, Fine Wines, Ales, Liquors, Cigars, &c.
Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Liberal advances given. Commissions light.
Jan 29-148-tf

10 CASES CANNED GOODS,
Mar 18—tf At TONNOFFSKI'S.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

For Sale.

A FEW MORE of the HILLSBORO' CANNED PEACHES.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
June 26-tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

On Consignment.

THE following Extracts and Medicines:
Lavalanna, Paregoric, Castor Oil, Essence of Lemon, Peppermint, and a superior Rest To ish.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
may 13-tf Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.

For Sale.

7 Hhds Shoulder Bacon, cheap, to close consignment. Also
500 Bushels Corn.
July 2-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

BREAKFAST BACON, BRIGHT AND sweet,—Just the thing to cook with vegetables.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
June 24-tf Auction & Com Merchants.

SUGARS. Of the different grades.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
June 24-tf Com. Merchants.

For Sale.

A NICE LITTLE FARM, within two miles of the City. Comfortable Dwelling, Gin House, Gin and Cotton Press and necessary out-buildings, and a nice young Orchard of select Fruit.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
June 5-tf Auct'rs and Com. Merchants

Just Received.

27 BALES HAY AND FODDER.
W. H. JONES & CO.
June 2-tf Commission Merchants.

ALE.—A FRESH SUPPLY IN ½ and ¼ Casks
W. H. JONES & CO.
June 2 tf

WANTED,

By a competent young man and recent graduate in Medicine, a situation as Druggist.
Apply to
July 2 tf W. H. JONES & CO.

For Sale.

20 BALES PRIME NEW HAY.
W H JONES & CO.,
July 7-tf Auct'rs & Com. Merchants.

Sugar, Sugar, Sugar.

C SUGAR. C YELLOW AND YELLOW SUGARS, just to hand and for sale, low, by the barrel.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
July 7-tf Auct'rs & Com. Merchants.

For Sale.

NICE WELL-CURED Southampton HAMS.
W H JONES & CO,
July 7-tf Auct'rs & Com. Merchants.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Best Blood Purifier in the WORLD.

DR. LAWRENCE'S

CELEBRATED

ROSADALIS,

FOR THE CURE OF

SCROFULA, IN ALL ITS FORMS,

SUCH AS

CONSUMPTION IN ITS EARLY STAGES, ENLARGEMENT AND ULCERATION OF THE GLANDS, JOINTS, BONES, LIVER, KIDNEYS, &c.; RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS, SORE EYES, OLD SORES, DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, GENERAL BAD HEALTH,

AND ALL OTHER DISEASES CAUSED **By an Impure State of the Blood.**

The following, among many hundreds of our best citizens, testify to its wonderful efficacy.

Home Certificates from Physicians.

We know Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis to be a safe and RELIABLE Alterative, &c., and take pleasure in recommending it to the profession and the public.

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S. WOODARD, M. D.,
W. T. BREWER, M. D.

January 7th, 1868.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of respectability and standing in this community.
T. C. DAVIS, Mayor of Wilson, N. C.

☞ The ROSADALIS thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and all taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

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J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D., CHEMIST,

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PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

☞ Sold WHOLESALE by all the principal WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, in all the large cities of the United States and British America, and retail by Druggists everywhere.

All letters of inquiry, &c., promptly answered. Address

DR. J. J. Lawrence,
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Jan 31-148-1y

Just to Hand.

A LARGE LOT of second-hand MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, on consignment, and for sale at very reasonable rates
FRANSON & JONES,
June 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED IN 1846.

ACCUMULATED ASSETS,

$20,000,000.00.

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SURPLUS ASSETS OVER $6,000,000.

AVERAGE DIVIDENDS OVER 50 PER CENT.

Insure your life in the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, which has proven to be the *cheapest, best and most reliable Company in the world*, because it has the largest amount of surplus, largest number of Policy holders, and rates of expenses less. Simply a Mutual Benefit Society—a combination of individuals united to help one another by the *safest* and *best* method known; and if a member cannot make but two or three payments, will receive his proportionate amount.

Will issue Policies on any plan devised.

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The Arlington Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF VIRGINIA.

A VIRGINIA AND SOUTHERN INSTITUTION. ITS FUNDS ARE KEPT IN THE SOUTH. IT HAS MET WITH UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. ITS FORTUNES ARE ESTABLISHED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY.

The Company has capital and assets, against its liability, that will compare favorably with any Life Insurance Company on the continent, which is the true test of responsibility.

Its affairs are cautiously administered by selected Directors, of responsibility and business capacity.

It has established its claim to Southern Patronage.

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Jan 28-146-tf

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DR. R. S. PRIMROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

NEWBERN, N. C.

AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR

CRESYLIC SOAPS,

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SAPONACEOUS COMPOUNDS,

[PATENTED.]

Manufactured under License solely by

JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,

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CRESYLIC ACID, well known as certain in its effects for the above purposes, issues for the first time made available for common use. With license under letters patent, various compounds are being manufactured by the undersigned, whose Family soaps have long been a staple article in the market.

Sheep Dip.

For curing Scab and destroying Insects on Sheep.

5 pound canisters wholesale,			$1 25
10	do	do	do	2 25
50	do	kegs	do	10 00
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Proportions are one pound Dip to five gallons water for five to ten sheep, according to size.

Plant Protector.

In solution for destroying and repelling insects from Trees or Plants. In 1 and 3 pound Canisters at 50 cents and $1; larger packages same price as Sheep Dip.

Cresylic Ointment.

For cure of Foot Rot, &c. In solution for killing insects, &c., on stock. In 3 pound canisters, $1.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap.

In tablets for convenient use in washing Horses, Dogs, Pigs, &c., destroying insects of all kinds, protecting from Flies, curative of sores, scratches and Cracks of all kinds. 40 cents per lb., or in boxes, 3 dozen tablets, $3.00.

Laundry and No. 1 Soaps.

For use in scrubbing and in the Laundry. Send for a descriptive pamphlet.
June 25-3m

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE THIRD session of Mrs. A. M. GORMAN'S School, for girls and boys will commence on the fifteenth day of July next, at her residence in this city.

Terms: Three dollars per month, or fifteen dollars per session of five months—half pay invariably in advance.
July 2-1d.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OUT AT

NEW YORK COST!!

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CROCKERY AND HARDWARE.

OWING TO CONTINUED ILL HEALTH, AND consequent inability to give proper attention to my business, I have concluded to offer my entire stock of

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Notions and Hosiery, Crockery and Hardware,

AT

NEW YORK COST FOR CASH.

All who are in want of good and fashionable Goods would do well to call at once, before the Goods are picked over.

A. KLINE.
Corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Sts.,
June 26-1m Raleigh, N. C

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

RALEIGH, N. C.
April 22-tf

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS,

AT

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S!

YOU MAY FIND

NEW GOODS

Just Received at LOW PRICES.

Our friends shall have Goods as cheap as they can be bought at any other House.

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN; SUCH AS PRINTS AT 12½ TO 15;

And all DRESS GOODS in proportion.

A good stock of Goods for Boys and Men; N. C. CASSIMERES and JEANS, &c.,

At the old stand of

S. H. YOUNG.
Nov. 27-96-tf

HARDWARE &C.

THOMAS H. BRIGGS,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IRON, STEEL,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
CARRIAGE MATERIAL,
PAINTS, VARNISHES,
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ALSO

Agents for the sale of

Burr and Esopus Mill Stones, Bolting Cloth,

India Rubber and Leather Belting, Circular Saws, Iron Verandahs, Fences, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Work.

☞ *Two doors below Southern Express Office.*
April 30-tf

44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

WHITE GRANITE DINNER WARE, GLASS GOBLETS, TUMBLERS AND WINE GLASSES,
BOWLS AND PITCHERS,
WATER PITCHERS.

Just received and for sale,
J. BROWN,
With Hart & Lewis
Raleigh, N. C., June 30, 1868.

Cotton Plows and Cultivators.

IN STORE MARCH'S PATENTED COTTON Plows and Corn Cultivators approved by all who have tried them.
June 12-tf JAS. M. TOWLES.

COLLINS & HEATH,
22 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
"OLD MARYLAND WORKS."

Plumbing,	Mount Vernon Cook Stove,
Sheet Lead,	Patapsco Cook,
Lead Pipe,	Roger Williams's, Universe Cook,
Iron Pipe,	Beebe Range,
Terra Cotta Pipe,	European Range,
Brass Cocks,	Magee Range,
Plated Cocks,	Sterling Range,
Iron, Lead and Zinc Bath Tubs.	Emerald Range,
Tin Bath Tubs with Heaters,	Hayward, Bartlett & Co's Portable Furnaces,
Water Closets,	Magee Furnaces, Portable and Brick,
Iron and China Basins,	Parlor, Church and Stoves in great variety
Hydrants,	All the different styles of Grates,
Pumps,	High Up and Low Down Portable Grates, &c.,
Rams, Fountains,	
Water Wheels	
Garden Vases,	
Water-Coolers,	
Refrigerators, &c.	

Which will be sold as low as can be had in the city.
May 15-1y

A. MILLER,

No. 27 Old Street, Petersburg, Va.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

Rags, Brass, Copper and Furs.

All rags can be shipped by freight, and, on receipt of the Railroad receipt, the shipper can draw on me at sight.
may 13-2aw3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAIN AND FLOUR SACKS!

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

"Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory"

is prepared to furnish GRAIN SACKS of any desired size or quality, and at short notice. Also COTTON AND PAPER FLOUR SACKS neatly printed to order.

Information promptly furnished upon application

W. B. ASTEN & CO.,
June 17-3m 25 PEARL ST., New York City.

RAILROADS.

TO SHIPPERS.

NORTH CAROLINA

ALL STATE

RAILWAY LINES, (THAT USED TO BE!)

THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD, THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND BEST LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH, TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD, UNLESS SHIPPERS SPECIALLY SAY VIA R. & G. R. R!

WE inaugurated and are the *first through* Railroad *AIR LINE* Route to all the Northern Markets, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of Shippers, North and south, for the last two years, as the ten Thousand shippers in North and south Carolina will testify. We paid the state near Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her interest in this Road—thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come, and for *one year* can we conscientiously declare that we can and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other Line.

NOTICE!

The Great Inland Air Line Freight

R O U T E,

Via THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,

is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are *required so to direct your freights*, or they will be taken by another Route!

To insure your Freight being carried over this *Great* Inland Air Line safely, direct your consignors to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point Va., *via Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road*, and to ship as follows:

FROM BOSTON:
Merchants' & Miner's Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Sampson, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK:
Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Point, Pier 37, North River, Foot Beach St., Office 189, Greenwich St. Cor. Dey; N. L. McCready, President.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:
(Via Annamessic,) Phila., Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or Clyde's Line of Steamers, 14 N. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.

FROM BALTIMORE:
Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, I. B. Parks, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Boat Co., 90 Light Street Wharf, C. B. ALLEN,
Aug 6-305-tf Freight Ag't Raleigh N. C

SUPT. OFFICE, N. C. RAILROAD CO.,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., April 1, 1868.

On and after this date the following will be the Schedule for Passenger Trains over this Road:

Leave Charlotte daily	11.35 P. M.
" Salisbury	2.07 A. M.
" Greensboro'	5.05 A. M.
" Raleigh	9.41 A. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro'	12.25 P. M.
Leave Goldsboro'	12.30 P. M.
" Raleigh	3.20 P. M.
" Greensboro'	7.17 P. M.
" Salisbury	9.36 P. M.
Arrive at Charlotte	11.35 P. M.

Through passengers by this line have choice of routes via Greensboro' and Danville to Richmond, or via Raleigh and Weldon to Richmond or Portsmouth, arriving at all points North of Richmond at the same time by either routes.

Connection is made at Goldsboro' with Passenger trains on W. & W. Road to and from Wilmington, and to Weldon by freight trains. Also to Newbern on A. & N. C. Road.

Freight trains will leave Charlotte at 2 A. M., and arrive at 6.20 P. M.
April 4-tf JAMES ANDERSON, Sup't.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., May 20th, 1868.

On and after May 20th, 1868, Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, as follows:

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	9.15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	3.40 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon	10.55 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	5.10 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh	1.10 P. M.
" " arrives at Raleigh	10.05 A. M.

The Mail Trains make THROUGH connections with all points North and South.

A. B ANDREWS,
may 21-tf Supt. of Transportation.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS

ESTABLISHED 1851.

KADER BIGGS, JOS. J. BIGGS.

KADER BIGGS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Gener Commission Merchants.

NORFOLK, Va.

SPECIAL AND ENTIRE ATTENTION to sales of Cotton and all other kinds of produce and prompt returns made.

Our long experience in business gives us superior advantages in making sales at the highest market prices.

Cotton forwarded to Liverpool free of commissions.

Liberal advances made on produce in hand.

Refer to A. W. Archibald, Esq., Gov. Thos. Bragg, and Hon. E. G. Moore, Raleigh; A. T. Mac, Esq., Wake; Gen. Adam J. Heath, Smithfield; M. J. D. S. Hill Lounsbury; Gen. Joshua Hatch, Wilson; Hon. Asa Biggs, Tarboro, and Messrs. John Myers & Son, Washington.
Norfolk, Va., June 1—tf

STAVES WANTED.

We will CONTRACT for or purchase at MARKET PRICES on arrival,

500,000	Red Oak Hhd. Staves,
500,000	White Oak Hhd "
150,000	White Oak " Heading, *Norfolk Inspection.*
25,000	White Oak Pipe Staves,
50,000	White Oak Hhd "

The White Oak Staves and Heading will be received as soon as they can be delivered. The Red Oaks, from September to January next.

Dimensions, and full particulars for getting Staves properly, furnished on application to
CHARLES REID & SON,
Mar 19—tf Norfolk, Va.

TOBACCO AGENCY.

We have received Agencies for the sale of MANUFACTURED and SMOKING TOBACCO, of all brands.

Orders for any quantity will be promptly filled.

Parties having any for sale would do well to ship us, as *ready* sales can be made.

COWARD & HARRISS,
Commission Merchants,
April 21-3m Norfolk, Va.

DR. JORDAN, OF NORFOLK, VA.

TREATS DISEASES OF THE THROAT, WINDPIPE AND LUNGS,

By a modification of the plan of the late Dr. Green, of New York, with a success beyond any other treatment ever instituted.

He has devoted much time and treated Female Complaints, hitherto considered incurable, with gratifying results. Skin diseases of the most inveterate character, he has had the good fortune to cure in a short time.

Norfolk is one of the best retreats for patients of either class on the American Continent.
Norfolk, Va., June 15 tf

FRESH PEACHES!!

50 dozen 3 lb., Cans (1qt.) $4.00 per doz.
15 " 6 lb., " (2qt.) $8.00 " "

ALL WARRANTED FRESH.

The Cans are sealed with wax and can be used again.

Apply to
E. H. FOGUE,
Hillsboro, N. C.
Feb 19-134-tf

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Three months	$ 2
Six months	4 50
One year	8
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	4 00
" " six months	2 00
Weekly Sentinel, one year	2 50
" " six months	1 50

THE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM E. PELL, } SEATON GALES, } EDITORS.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET:

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

THE PLATFORM—THE CANDIDATES.

We make no apology for surrendering the greater portion of our available space, this morning, to the excellent Platform of principles laid down by the great National Democratic Convention, and to the address of the Hon. Horatio Seymour, the nominee for the Presidency, on assuming the duties of the chair. The admirable sentiments of that speech are a sufficient guarantee, if any were needed, in view of the antecedents of the eminent statesman who has been selected to bear aloft the Constitutional standard, that such a man, on such a Platform, is all that could be desired, and will rally to his support the patriotic masses of the country.

Mr. Seymour has long been considered one of the ablest men in the State of New York, and one of those orators whom the people delight in listening to and honoring. He is a native of Onondaga County, and educated to the law. His first office was that of Mayor of Utica, and he was a member of the Legislature from 1842 to 1845, inclusive, and was Speaker of the Assembly during the last year of his term. He has twice been Governor of the State; was elected the first time in 1852, and the second time in 1862. He was three times defeated as a candidate for Governor; the first time that he ran, by Washington Hunt, who had a majority over him of 262 votes. The next time, or in 1854, he was defeated by a split in the Democratic party between the Hards and Softs, the Whig candidate receiving 309 more votes than did Seymour. The last time he was defeated by Radical frauds and Radical seizures and detentions of the soldiers' votes. He has been, in every position that he has held, an able defender of the rights of the people and Constitutional law. No man has been more bitterly assailed for his course by the opposition press and leaders; but, in every instance where he has been attacked, time has fully vindicated his course, and in several instances the justice of his position has been sustained by the highest Courts of the State. His political speeches rank among the ablest, most remarkable, and convincing efforts of the times.

Gen. Francis P. Blair, the nominee for the Vice Presidency, is a native, we presume, of Maryland. He graduated at the University of North Carolina. He is best known as having been, during the war, one of the *fighting* Generals of Sherman's army, and, since the war, as the earnest and eloquent advocate of *Peace*, and of restoration on the basis of the Constitution.

With such a ticket, we look forward to that success in November, which shall restore the ancient landmarks and thwart the evil designs of the Radical revolutionists against Civil Liberty and Constitutional Union. While the nomination of Grant has utterly failed to ripple the surface of popular feeling, we predict that these nominations will excite a fervor of enthusiasm the country over.

A POINT ON IMPEACHMENT.

It has already been announced that old Thad. Stevens has preferred new articles of impeachment against President Johnson, and that their consideration, in the House, has been postponed until next Monday week. No one, even in Radical circles,—not even Stevens, himself,—entertains any idea that this fresh exhibition of baffled malice and rage will amount to anything.

The second of the new articles proposes to impeach the President,

"Because he did establish and erect into a separate government that portion of the United States from the lately so called Confederate States of America, and which was lately embraced within the boundaries of the State of North Carolina; and did, by his own usurped authority, create a State and form of government hitherto unknown to our constitution, and appoint thereto an officer, whom he called Provisional Governor, and directed him how to construct and carry out said government."

The Radical Legislature of North Carolina, now in session, is the creature and the abject slave of Congress. It breathes the same breath and only lives in the same atmosphere. To be consistent, the House should immediately order and pass articles of impeachment against "Gov." Holden, and the Senate should try him. He accepted and exercised the functions of the office of Provisional Governor,—the creation of which affords ground for the impeachment of President Johnson. Nay more, he declared, in his first message to the Convention of 1865, that "the policy of the President was as broad, as liberal and as just as the Constitution itself!" Holden must be impeached, at once, for this "high crime and misdemeanor." Who will take the initiative? Don't all speak at once, gentlemen. Let Gen. Abbott take the lead!

OUR LACK of space precludes, this morning, comment on the legislative proceedings, yesterday. We shall refer, hereafter, to the extraordinary report of the Committee on "Disabilities."

The North Carolina Railroad!

Annual Meeting of Stockholders!!

LIVELY PROCEEDINGS!!!

The Stockholders assembled at 11 o'clock, on Thursday morning, the 9th. inst., in Tucker Hall.

The meeting was temporarily organized by calling George W. Mordecai, Esq., to the chair, and appointing Mr. B. F. Smonton as Secretary.

The Committee to verify proxies not being ready to report, the meeting adjourned until three o'clock.

At three o'clock, the meeting was called to order by the Chairman.

The Committee on proxies reported a sufficient number of stockholders present to form a quorum for business.

Mr. Henderson moved that Mr. Mordecai, the Temporary Chairman, be called to preside over the meeting, and that Messrs. Simonton and P. A. Stagg be requested to act as Secretaries.

The President's Report being called for, Mr. Turner, the President, came forward and read his Report.

The Stockholders seemed well pleased, as the Report declared a dividend of 6 per cent.

Mr. M. Keenon moved that the Report be received.

Gen. Laflin, of New York, the State Proxy, in a most excited manner, wished to know if the State was to be left out in this meeting.

Mr. McKesson said "certainly not."

Mr. W. F. Henderson gave the Stockholders a few remarks upon "loilty," and said he should move to strike out that portion of the President's Report, on page 7, which was obnoxious to *him!* viz:

"THE NEW ENGINE AND CARS.

The new engine, *Pioneer*, built entire at the Company Shops, is doing good service, and reflects great credit on the skillful workmanship of R. D. Wade, our Master Machinist. I am told it is the first and only engine ever built entire in the State.

Three new and elegant passenger cars, the handiwork of B. E. Sergeant, are full proof that we need no longer rely upon Northern skill and labor for elegant or substantial work. What a pity! the pride and manhood of eight millions of Southern people could not unite in denying all commercial relations with Northern people, so long as they refuse political relations with us. This would reconstruct us without the aid of the army or the sword."

This, Henderson said, was calculated to keep alive the bad blood of the country, and he should move to strike out that portion relating to B. E. Sergeant and making distinction between Northern and Southern men. *He* knew no North, no East, no South, no West in this broad land.

Mr. Turner said it was a compliment to a skillful workman. In fact he was a Northern man, but he had been with us so long that he was now one of us.

Gen. Laflin harangued at great length. He had no party or political feeling in this matter; he represented the great State of North Carolina in this corporation, [*he!*] What he did should be for her interest.—He moved that the report be rejected and he should call for a stock vote.

Gov. Graham said it would be something new in the history of Railroad meetings to refuse to hear, from the President, what had been done for twelve months in the workings and operations of the Company. That report was for the information of Stockholders. All matters pertaining to the Company were to be found in it. If there were sentiments expressed in it, that all could not subscribe to, they were certainly not forced to adopt them. He thought the report should be received and acted upon, and gentlemen could express their dissent to such portions of it as they pleased.

Gen. Laflin would not sanction such sentiments as were contained in that report, by voting to receive it. *He* had the *power* and he (*he*) intended to have them stricken out. Let the President avoid all difficulty and agree to strike out, on pages 7 and 8, these expressions, to wit: "What a pity the pride of eight millions of Southern people could not unite in denying all commercial relations with Northern people, so long as they refuse political relations with us.—This would reconstruct us without the aid of the army or the sword;" and, on page 8, "The last demand is the smallest, &c., &c."

Mr. Turner defended these portions of his report, by saying he had long favored home manufactures. Ten years ago, in the Senate of North Carolina, he had offered resolutions requiring every Senator to appear clad in clothes, hats and shoes, manufactured in the State. He wished *every* North Carolinian were dressed that way, to day. It would give work to our women and children, and put money in our pockets to pay heavy taxes. He knew if Gen. Laflin *were at home, in New York*, and the State of Pennsylvania should deny or refuse political relations with New York, he would count it right that New York should refuse commercial relations with Pennsylvania. He knows that he could not live in New York, and entertain or express any other sentiment. What! New York have social and commercial relations with Pennsylvania, when Pennsylvania refuses political relations with her! Gen. Laflin may utter such sentiments here, but he dare not do it *at home!*

The discussion consumed most of the evening—Mr. Parsley, Gen. Barringer, and others, taking part in it.

Col. D. M. Barringer remarked that he thought the discussion unnecessary. No one was required to adopt or even endorse the sentiments of the report. It was only a matter of taste, and he hoped the meeting would get to the business before it.

Gen. Laflin said he would not detain the meeting, if the President would, as he had before requested, agree to strike out the objectionable portions of the report. The whole matter would be settled in a moment.

Mr. William A. Smith, of Johnston, said something not heard by the Reporter.

Mr. Turner said he had heard enough of "loyalty." He had no respect for *that sort* of loyalty, that, in *the late war, hunted deserters with dogs!* [This brought down the house.]

Mr. Smith stormed with great fury and said he would not be insulted. He would hold the gentleman personally responsible for any offensive personal allusion to him.

Mr. Turner said, with much coolness, that he had no objection, but he (Mr S.) seemed too tender on that subject. As to the proposition of Gen. Laflin, for him to agree to strike out portions of the report, obnoxious to *him*, he had not noticed it, when first made. Now that he repeats it, he had to say, once for all, that he would consent to no such humiliation. He would make no such bargain. The General, as State proxy, had 30,000 votes. He could vote it out, and, having all the *power* to do so, he should *do it*, without so much show and vain boasting of what he would do. *The true man*, with great power, will exercise it in a modest manner, without a desire to exult and boast of his power and authority. As to retracting, by agreeing to strike out the distasteful portion of the report to Gen. Laflin, that would be to eat his own words; he had never been made to do that, and none but a man willing to eat his own words would propose to *him* to do so, and then *repeat* the offensive proposition. He *scorned* such a proposition, come from what source it might.

A motion was here made, and long debated, to refer the President's report, and that of all officers of the Road, to a Committee.

Mr. Caldwell moved that the Chair appoint two of said Committee and Gen. Laflin three.

Mr. Turner thought Gen. Laflin would be ashamed of any such arrangement in forming the Committee.

The General declined to agree to it.

The Chair then appointed a Committee of three to report upon the President's report, (heretofore announced,) and the meeting adjourned until eight o'clock.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock.

The report of the Committee was read, commending the President for the ability and success with which he had conducted the road, and recommending, for the sake of harmony, that objectionable expressions be stricken out.

The report was received.

It was in general terms, that "objectionable expressions" be stricken out, without designating what were objectionable.

This put the General just where he started. He said such expressions in the report would be damaging to the corporation. He would have them out by a Stock vote. He concluded by offering the following resolutions, and calling for a Stock vote, in which he had 30,000 to cast. This made victory certain for the General.

Resolved, That this meeting condemn and utterly repudiate the unpatriotic, damaging and puerile language employed by the late President in his report in regard to commercial relations with the North and the order of Gen. Canby.

Mr. Turner said, before the vote was taken, he would say a word. The vote was obliged to be decided in favor of Gen. Laflin's Resolutions. The victory will be his, and he may have all the *glory* that attaches to it.

As to Gen. Canby's order, Gen. Laflin knows that it is despotism, in its worst form. Such despotism was unheard of in all the annals of tyrants. Who can justify Gen. Canby in saying to 700 men, owning property in this Corporation, "you shall not meet and elect officers to take care of it until I designate the time!" He'd as well tell you you should not feed your horses, until *he* says so!

He had mentioned the Bureau in his report, because there were suits and demands against the Company, in these abominable Courts. He might have said more of these Courts than he did. The first Bureau Court open in Orange summoned Chief Justice Ruffin from the County of Alamance to Hillsboro. The Chief Justice is a venerable man of 84 years. A negro, lately his slave, is made a sheriff to serve the writ in which he is plaintiff. The Judge, being a law-abiding man, appeared and non-suited the negro before the Bureau. The negro then appealed to another Court. He went to Greensboro and summoned the Judge there, and summoned negro witnesses from Rockingham County to prove his claim. The Judge appeared and non suited the negro again.

He knew the Bureau in Orange to issue an order to a man to give up his son to an old woman. He saw and read the order.

He knew a Judge in the Bureau to take $50 and a gold watch to turn a criminal out of jail.

When suits are brought in such Courts against the Company, shall I be afraid to mention it? When you are told, by a military tyrant, not to meet, not to take care of the little property left you, shall I be afraid to denounce it *as despotism?*—If Canby, himself, were here, *with all the artillery of hell and Gettysburg, thundering at his heels*, I'd denounce his order to his teeth, and call it *despotism*—unknown before to despots and tyrants.

Mr. Turner said he heard a Yankee, since he had been in the city, speak of the despotism of the order and the villainy of the Bureau.

Gen. Barringer said the report was a matter of taste. He thought there were expressions that might have been left out.—He thought Gen. Laflin had gone out of his way, as State Proxy, in attacking the report of the President. There was no necessity for the resolution. As to General Canby's order interfering with this company, he had no hesitation in saying it was despotism, and he should vote against the resolution of Gen. Laflin.

The vote was taken, and, of course, Gen. Laflin, State Proxy, had an easy victory, with the 30,000 votes at his command.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors, on the part of the individual Stockholders, viz: Messrs. J. L. Morehead, D. A. Davis, Thos. Webb and W. A. Caldwell.

And then, on motion, the meeting adjourned till Friday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting, on yesterday morning, was of a business character.

Gen. Barringer offered a resolution, authorizing the President and Directors of the N. C. Railroad Company to extend aid to Columbia & Augusta Railroad Co., not to exceed in amount the sum of $100,000. The resolution was laid on the table for the present.

A resolution offered by Mr. Willie D. Jones, that a Committee of three be appointed to take an inventory of the effects of the road and report within thirty days, was carried by the State Proxy (General Byron Laflin) voting in the affirmative.

Gen. Barringer, Wm. Murdock and John Hiatt were appointed the Committee by the Stockholders.

A resolution, authorizing the President and Directors to issue bonds to the amount of 700,000, if they saw fit, was introduced.

Pending its discussion the meeting adjourned to meet at 3 P. M.

Report of the afternoon session hereafter.

While the "Congress" of the United States proposes to arm the loyal militia of the South in the ratio of a field battery of artillery and two thousand rifles to each Congressional district, the scallawag and carpet-bag convention in session in Austin, Texas, making "laws" for that State, proposes to punish by a fine of between $50 and $100, and imprisonment of between six and twelve months, for carrying weapons, concealed or otherwise. A knife with a blade three inches long is defined a weapon.

There is nothing antagonistic in these two propositions; on the contrary, they are palpably co-operative in the interest of the "man on horseback." As far as Texas is concerned, one is to arm the negroes, the other to disarm the whites. The fact that one is intended to apply only to the "loyal" is *prima facie* evidence, under the Radical theory of "the supremacy of Congress," that the other is intended to apply only to the "disloyal."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 10, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 10 A. M.

Leave was granted Mr. Lindsay, Senator from Rockingham, to record his vote in the affirmative on the motion to table Mr. Robbins' resolution, relative to the "fundamental condition required by the "Omnibus Bill," which was acted upon several days ago.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Robbins, from the Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred a bill authorizing the retention of the officers of the provisional government of the town of Salisbury, reported favorably, with amendments, and asked a suspension of the rules, in order that the bill night pass its third reading.

Mr. Long, from Davidson, moved an indefinite postponement.

Mr. Robbins urged its passage.

Mr. Long and A. H. Galloway, negro, opposed it, but the bill passed by a vote of 27 Ayes to 11 Nays.

Mr. Winstead, from the Committee on Investigation, to whom were referred the credentials of J. H. McLaughlin, Senator from Iredell, reported favorably. The report was adopted and Mr. McLaughlin came foward and was qualified by Judge E. W. Jones and took his seat.

Mr. Robbins, from the Special Committee, to whom was referred a bill relative to the qualification of certain officers recently elected, reported a substitute, recommending its immediate adoption. The bill passed its second reading, was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Monday, at 11 o'clock.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Blythe: A bill to amend the Charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Sweet: A bill providing for the representation of stock owned by the State, and the Counties of Carteret, Craven and Lenoir, in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company. The bill passed its second reading, under a suspension of the rules, and was ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Mason: A bill appointing Judges of Superior Courts, Clerks of Superior Courts, and Chairmen of the Boards of County Commissioners, to take the privy examination of *femes covert*, in the conveyance of real estate. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Barrow: A bill repealing an act fixing the time and place for selling land in Northampton County.

The following bills and resolutions were disposed of as follows, to wit:

Bill in relation to marriage licenses.—Passed its third reading.

Bill to elect Inspectors for the city of Wilmington.

A. H. Galloway, (negro,) offered a substitute, which was referred, with the original, to the Committee on Municipal Incorporations.

Resolution raising a standing Committee on Immigration, and authorizing them to report, by bill or otherwise, relative to this subject. Adopted.

Mr. Love moved that a Committee, composed of one from each Congressional District, be raised to fix the time for holding the terms of the Supreme Court. Adopted.

The Chair announced the Committee on Enrolled Bills: Messrs. Legg and Colegrove.

Mr. McLaughlin, Senator from Iredell, asked leave to record his vote on the Howard Amendment, stating that sickness prevented his being here when it was voted on.

Mr. Shoffner, of Alamance, objected, on the ground that the gentleman was not entitled to a vote, as he was not then a member of the Senate. He hoped "if the Senator was *pregnant* with a vote, he might find relief in some other way."

A. H. Galloway, (negro) hoped the gentlemen would be allowed to record his vote.

The Chair decided that the Senator from Iredell *was not entitled to a vote*, because he was not a member of the Senate, when the Amendment was adopted!

Mr. Wynne appealed from the decision of the Chair. He held that he was a Senator, from the time that he had received his certificate of election. He was a Senator in law from that date; to qualify only made it operative. He hoped the Senator would be allowed to record his vote. The same courtesy had been extended to others.—Will this Senate deny it to him?

Mr. Robbins cordially endorsed the remarks of Mr. Wynne.

Mr. Shoffner thought an appeal from the decision of the Chair a reflection upon the President, and would vote to sustain him.

The vote was taken and the Chair was sustained.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 10, 1868.

House called to order at 10½ o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. H. T. Hudson, of the Methodist Church of this City.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Abbott, from the Select Committee on Political Disabilities, submitted a majority report, taking the ground that, the 14th. Article being, *in fact*, a part of the Constitution of the United States, was operative; and therefore, all members elect to seats on this floor, banned by its provisions, could not legally quality, unless their disabilities should be removed by Congress.

A minority report, (which shall appear hereafter,) by Messrs. Durham and Argo, taking the position that, as the 14th. Article was *not*, in fact, a part of the said Constitution, it was inoperative, and the Constitution, under which they were now assembled, excluded no one, and that, therefore, those members supposed to be under the penalties of the said 14th. Article *could* take and hold their seats until the 14th. Article obtained the requisite three-fourths majority of the States and became a part of the Federal Constitution. Then, and not until then, could their right be questioned.

Mr. Durham addressed the House in a lengthy, argumentative and eloquent speech. He said that the Howard amendment had not yet received the legal majority, making it a part of the Constitution of the United States, and it had no binding effect, until thus legally ratified. Suppose one State alone—suppose North Carolina alone—ratified it. Why, according to the argument of the majority report, it would be binding, and just as much a part of the Constitution of the United States, as it is now—and, *now*, it is plainly *none*, without the majority required by law. If it had been legally a part of the Constitution, why did Congress require the States, lately in arms, to ratify it? The Constitution you profess to love, and for which some of you say you fought, expressly states that any and all amendments shall receive a three-fouths majority before it becomes legal. When that article is officially proclaimed to have received the lawful majority, then, and not until then, would it impose penalties upon any of the States. He, therefore, submitted that all members legally elected to seats on this floor should take their seats; and when the Howard amendment becomes a part of the Constitution, that their rights can be questioned.

So far as the fundamental condition imposed by the Omnibus bill is concerned, Judge Trumbull, a bright light in the Republican party, declared, in the United States Senate, that was plainly and indisputably illegal and unconstitutional. Yet you go beyond them all. *They* say that when such a law is adopted, certain men shall be disqualified. *You* say they shall be disqualified before the law is adopted. If North Carolina is a State now in the Union, then she is under the Federal Constitution as it is, and a State with rights *co equal* to those of any other. If we are not a State, then, in God's name, what are we? Is it, I appeal to you, *North Carolinians*, to be established, as a precedent, that Congress shall prescribe, for an indefinite number of years, who shall hold office in this State?

Mr. Durham then moved to substitute the minority report for that of the majority.

Mr. Seymour next took the floor. His argument was based on the fact of the 14th Article being already a part of the United States Constitution. He spoke for some time, and touched frequently upon the different theories advocated as regards the exact relation, for the last three years, existing between the Southern States and the Government.

Mr. Sinclair said he would yield to no man, in the desire to relieve his fellow citizens, yet he could not concur with Mr. Durham. Congress had declared that the States should not be admitted until the 14th Article was adopted, and the authority of Congress over shadowed any seeming violation of the Constitution, under which we are now assembled; for when a conflict arises as to the edicts of Congress, we, owing paramount allegiance to the Federal Government, must yield to its authority. Mr. S concluded by moving the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Pou also opposed the substitute and took substantially the same ground as Mr. Seymour, as regards the 14th. Article being already a part of the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Abott next addressed the House.—In his remarks in regard to the merits of the majority report, he based his argument upon three points, viz: 1st. The 14th article is operative, for it is now a part of the Constitution of the United States. 2nd. It is binding because both Houses of this Legislature have adopted it. 3d. Because its ratification is a condition precedent to the admission of the States recently in rebellion. He argued these points, and, on concluding, was replied to by

Mr. Argo, in a speech abounding in eloquence and sarcasm. He emphatically denied that the 14th. Article was a part of the Constitution of the United States yet. There were two modes of legally amending the Constitution, of the General Government:—neither of them have yet been complied with, and how can this proposed amendment be claimed to be operative, when it is yet only in the prospective?—Only a few days ago, a resolution passed the United States Senate, calling on the Secretary of State to furnish a list of those States, which had ratified the proposed amendment; plainly implying that the requisite majority had *not yet* been obtained.

Mr. Argo continued for some time, completely ventilating the Quixotical theories indulged in by the "treaty boil" in regard to the relation existing between the State and the government for the last three years.

Mr. Stilley supported the majority report.

Mr. Durham wished to know of Messrs. Pou, Sinclair and Stilley, "if only one State had ratified the 14th. Article, how long, and in what way, would it be binding as a part of the United States Constitution; and if it was not a part of the Constitution, how was it binding?"

Mr. Sinclair explained his position.

Mr. Pou traveled over a good deal of ground, to get to where he started, at first.

Mr. Durham then asked Mr. Abbott, "if Congress could expel a State from the Union?"

Mr. Abbott replied, that *he did not care to answer the question*, as it had nothing to do with the matter under discussion."

Mr. Durham then wished to know, "if they should admit the members banned by the amendment to their seats on this floor, would Congress construe it as an act of rebellion?"

Mr. Abbott replied that "it would show that they were actuated by the same spirit that caused the war in 1861."

Mr. Durham then said that the "Republican" party had, in fact, inaugurated a *rebellion*; for they had admitted a gentleman in the lower end of this Hall, who had been a civil officer all during the war!!

(Here various points of order were raised.)

Mr. Durham said, on taking his seat:—"Take the vote. We expect neither justice nor fair dealing at your hands. We merely argued the question to show the disgraceful inconsistencies and glaring injustice, that your party are daily guilty of."

The question on the adoption of the minority report, as a substitute for that of the majority, was put by the speaker, when Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained, and the roll, being called, resulted in its rejection by nearly a party vote—yeas 26, nays 59.

By Morris, (negro): A bill to prevent the sale of liquor on election days. Referred.

Mr. Durham offered the following resolution, which lies over:

Resolved, That the action of the Speaker of this House, in excluding the Reporter of the *Sentinel* from the floor, for applying the term "negro" to colored members of this House, is an infringement of the freedom of the Press and a usurpation of authority, unwarranted by law or precedent.

By Mr. Clayton: A bill to incorporate the town of Brevard, in Transylvania county. On motion of Mr. C., the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings, was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

On motion, Mr. Blair was granted a leave of absence.

Morris, (negro,) offered a resolution, sustaining the action of the Speaker, in excluding the Reporter of the *Sentinel*.

Morris, negro, moved to suspend the rules. Carried, but at the request of Mr. Estes, and by consent of the House, he withdrew the resolution, as a series of resolutions, of a more full and definite character, would be offered to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington was taken up, passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Ragland, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock.

A striking illustration of the force of a mother's love for her child has recently been exhibited in Iowa. The circumstances are reported in noticing the pardon, by Gov. Merrill, of a woman, Catharine McArdle, who had been sentenced four years ago to the State penitentiary for life. She confessed to the murder of her husband, and was sentenced to be hanged, but her sentence was commuted by Gov. Stone. It was afterwards found that she was entirely innocent, and that her son was the guilty person. To save him from the gallows she had avowed that she was guilty of the crime.

CORN! CORN! CORN!

1,000 BUSHELS CORN,—PRIME WHITE! The cheapest in town. For sale by

July 11-4t DOUGLAS BELL.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

Louisburg Female College,

FRANKLIN CO., N. C.

THE FALL SESSION OF 1868 will begin on the 13th day of August.

The success of the institution, under its present administration, has far surpassed the expectations of its most sanguine friends.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:

Board (exclusive of washing and lights) and Tuition in the regular English course and Ancient Languages, $100. Extra Studies moderate. $50 in advance,—remainder at the end of the session.

ADVANTAGES

An able, energetic, and successful Faculty; an extensive and wisely arranged course of study; a judicious and thorough system of instruction; a select Chemical and Philosophical apparatus; a good Library; fine Musical Instruments; a beautiful, pleasant, and healthful location; a large, commodious building, with rooms well ventilated and well warmed in winter; excellent water, good fare; kind attention to the wants of the pupils; mild and efficient government, and ample Religious privileges.

For Circulars, containing full particulars, apply to T. M. JONES, President.

June 15-tf

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will begin on the second Monday in July, 1868.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 21 WEEKS:

Board with the Principals, (washing, lights and towels not included,)	$20 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	15 00
" Regular English Course,	20 00
Latin, Greek and French, each, extra,	5 00

Board must be paid quarterly in advance. All accounts for Tuition are due at the close of the session, and will be promptly presented for payment.

Circulars sent on application.

M. S. DAVIS, A. M. } *Principals.*
W. J. KING, A. M. }

June 19-4w

VINE HILL ACADEMY,

Scotland Neck, N. C.

THIRD SESSION begins July 10th. Tuition $40 and and $25. Board and tuition, including every thing except washing, $125.

Address J. M. LOVEJOY.

July 1-2aw4w

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE next session of Mrs. V. C. Howell's Select School for Young Ladies will commence July 13th, 1868, and continue twenty weeks.

English branches, French and Music thoroughly taught.

For particulars, address

MRS. V. C. HOWELL,

July 3-3aw2w Raleigh, N. C.

R. H. GRAVES' SCHOOL,

WILLIAMSBORO', N. C.

COURSE OF STUDIES: Ancient Languages and English Branches, including if desired, the higher Mathematics and Book-keeping.

TERMS:—For Tuition and Board, per Session of 20 weeks, one hundred and thirty dollars in advance. Each Pupil providing for himself, one pair of Sheets, one pair of Pillow cases, washing and lights.

The Fall Session of 1868 opens on Monday, 13th of July.

June 20-aw1m

Select Boarding and Day School,

HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK, PRINCIPALS.

THE FALL TERM OF 1868 opens July 24th and closes Dec 10th.

Circulars furnished on application.

July 4-3aw1m

J. H. HORNER'S

Classical and Mathematical School,

OXFORD, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION will open the THIRD MONDAY IN JULY.

Terms as heretofore, except that no Stage fare between Oxford and Henderson will be charged to students, either coming or returning.

June 26-2m*

BINGHAM SCHOOL.

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

FALL TERM opens July 22nd. Address Col. WM. BINGHAM.

June 20-1m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GLASS PRESERVE JARS,

STONE JARS,

JUGS AND CHURNS,

OLD DOMINION NAILS,

MOULDING, LEAD,

JACK AND FORE PLANES.

Just received at

THOS. H. BRIGGS'.

July 10-tf

RALEIGH

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR FACTORY.

All orders promptly attended to.

THOS. H. BRIGGS,

July 10-tf Proprietor.

I. O. O. F.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING of the R. W. Grand Lodge, of Independent Order Odd Fellows, of the State of North Carolina, will be held in the Hall of Concordia Lodge, No. 11, in the town of Beaufort, on Tuesday, the 21st day of July inst.

A full representation of the Lodges in the State is especially desired.

J. W. GULICK,

July 10-4td Gran. Secretary.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE re-opened on the first day of September, with a full corps of Teachers.

The *entire* expense of Tuition, with Board, Washing and contingent fee, for a session of 20 weeks, will be, according to the class, either $105 or $110, or $116, if paid in advance, or $116,50 or $122,50, or $126,50, if paid half in advance.

Moderate extra charges will be made for ANCIENT and MODERN LANGUAGES, MUSIC, FRENCH, DRAWING and OIL PAINTING.

For Circulars, address

J. M. M. CALDWELL,

July 10-co4tm Greensboro', N. C.

MRS. LACY'S SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The FIFTH TERM of this School will commence on MONDAY, the 3rd of August, 1868, and continue twenty weeks.

Six pupils can be accommodated as boarders. Circulars sent on application

MRS. LACY'S School for Boys will be discontinued. He will give such instruction in the Girls' School as may be desired.

July 10-3tawtd

School Notice.

THE SIXTH SESSION of the School of Miss FRANCES A. HAYWOOD will commence on Monday, the 13th of July, at the residence of Miss E. E. Haywood, East of the State Bank.

July 8-1tJ*

LAW SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION of the LAW SCHOOL, at Chapel Hill, will commence on the 15th of this month.

Instruction with reference to the new order of things will be attended to.

July 8-2w* WM. H. BATTLE.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY!

44 Fayetteville Street.

FINE IVORY-HANDLED DINNER AND TEA Knives, Plated Forks, Table and Tea Spoons, Good Knives and Forks for Family use, Rogers and Westenholme's Congress Knives.

Raleigh, July 8-tf J. BROWN, With Hart & Lewis.

English and Classical School.

THE NEXT SESSION of my School will commence on Monday, the 13th July, to continue five calendar months.

A Session's tuition will be required in monthly payments, except in cases of protracted sickness.

July 10-3tawtd JNO T. WOMBLE.

BOOK STORES.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

OPPOSITE NATIONAL BANK,

RALEIGH, N. C.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A LARGE STOCK OF

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STANDARD WORKS,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

Together with every article usually kept in their line of business.

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

AGENTS FOR

WILCOX & GIBBS'

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

June 22-3m

L. BRANSON, J. A. JONES

Ag't N. C. Business Directory.

BRANSON & JONES,

SUCCESSORS TO

Branson, Farrar & Co.,

CONTINUE THE BOOK BUSINESS AT THE same stand, near Tucker Hall, and still keep on hand a supply of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

at reduced prices.

Consignments of second hand Law and Miscellaneous Books solicited.

Particular attention paid to orders

BRANSON & JONES,

Jan 29 148-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NICHOLSON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, in 6 vols. just received and for sale at

BRANSON & JONES

June 19-tf Raleigh.

New and Elegant Books,

JUST RECEIVED!

Globe edition of Dickens' Works.
" " Bulwer's "
" " Shakspeare's "
" " Burns' and others.
Abbotsford Waverly Novels.

All new, nice and cheap, at

July 4 tf BRANSON & JONES'.

MISCELLANEOUS

JULY, 1868.

AS THE SEASON HAS CONSIDERABLY advanced, and money is scarce,

BARGAINS

may be had from our Large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES,

TRUNKS,

&c., &c., &c.

NOW IS THE TIME for piece or package purchasers, and for Country Merchants.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

July 7-tf

MANUFACTURER OF

GOLD AND SILVER WARE

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Fine Cutlery, Table Ware, Fine Jewelry, Spectacles,

and all articles usually found in a first-class establishment.

Call and see.

June 1-3m

COLGATE & CO'S

GERMAN

ERASIVE SOAP,

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

For Sale by all Grocers.

Jan. 22—3m

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, at the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof, application will be made to the Legislature Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of a Bill granting a Charter for purposes of Insurance to a Company to be known as the "NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL HOME INSURANCE COMPANY."

Raleigh, N. C., July 8th, 1868-4aw

CABBAGE SEED.

Large Late Drumhead.
Large Late Flat Dutch.
Drumhead Savoy, &c., for sale by

Petersburg, July 6-tf JORDAN & CARR, Druggists.

DR. CHALONER'S CHOLERA MEDICINE cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels.

For sale by JORDAN & CARR,

Petersburg, July 6-tf Druggists.

OIL OF BAY LEAVES!

The best article known for beautifying and preserving the HAIR. Prepared and sold by

JORDAN & CARR,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

Sycamore, corner Washington St.

July 6-tf Petersburg, Va.

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

Large White Flat Dutch.
Large White Norfolk.
Red Top Strap Leaved and
Purple Top Yellow Ruta Bags.

Just received by

JORDAN & CARR,

July 6-tf Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Petersburg, Va.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The Fall Term of the Goldsboro' Female College will open on the first Monday in August.

Office Desk, Tables, &c., at Auction, to day: James M. Towles, Agent.

Prime Mess Pork: James M. Towles, Commission Merchant.

The next session of the Charlotte Female Institute, under the able auspices of Rev. R. Burwell & Son, will commence on the 1st. of October, 1868. We are pleased to learn that the prospect for the next term is most promising. The late session closed with about 115 students.

Eggs, Irish Potatoes, Prime White Corn: Douglas Bell.

MAYOR'S COURT.—John Freeman, negro, charged with stealing a bag, containing rags, from Henry Fendt, was fined $5.

Frank Taylor, negro, charged with assaulting Ed. Bryan, negro, was fined $5.

Manly Wilder, negro, charged with making an assault upon Ellen Wilder, negress, was returned to the Superior Court.

Nat Boyden, negro, charged with stealing a bell from the Baptist Sunday School, was returned to the Superior Court.

George W. McCabe, white, charged with stealing a pair of bed sheets from Laura Voncannon, white, was returned to the Superior Court.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—We are requested to announce to our Catholic friends that there will be Mass in their Church, next Sunday, the 12th. inst., at 10½ A. M., Father H. P. Northrop, the Pastor, officiating.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Rev. A. W. MILLER, D. D., of Charlotte, will preach at the Presbyterian Church, on this (Saturday,) evening, and to morrow morning. Also before the Young Men's Christian Association, on Sabbath evening, at the usual hour of worship.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—A Mass Meeting will be held at an early day, next week, (of which due announcement will be made, on Monday,) for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the National Democratic Convention. Several addresses may be expected, and the ladies are invited to attend.

FINE TOBACCO.—We are indebted to our enterprising friends, R. F. Morris & Son, of Durham's, for a liberal allowance of their "Eureka" Spanish flavored Smoking Tobacco,—the finest article we have ever used. It already has a *world-wide* reputation. The gentleman, who brought us the package, saw in the hands of the Messrs. Morris, an order from *London*, covering an order for this quality of their famous Tobacco. We expect yet to hear of the Chinese discarding opium and smoking "Eureka" altogether.

"THE LEADER."—This is the title of a superb folio Weekly published at No. 20, South Street, Baltimore, which we can cordially recommend. It is elegantly printed, ably conducted, and has, besides excellent and sound political matter, a choice literary department. Terms—$3 per annum.

DISORDERS.—The frequent disorders, fights, thefts, burglaries, &c., among the negroes in and around Newbern, make up a good portion of the lawlessness and crime which exists in the State. The congregation of large numbers of negroes there from all the surrounding counties, at the close of the war, has made Newbern and its vicinity a rendevouz for the idle and vicious, whose depredations upon that whole region constitute the worst chapter of crime ever committed in the State. It has also been the arena for the exploits of many of the most abandoned scape-graces, with white faces, we have known.

The ill feelings existing there between the citizen and soldier negroes are the same which exist throughout the State. Our native negroes have no confidence in, and no affection for, the *soldier* negroes. In this city, the shameless murder of a native negro, some time ago, by a soldier negro, excited very great hostility to them. The effects of a negro soldiery, even upon the colored race, have been anything but good in their influence on the colored population.

For the Sentinel.

A CARD.

My connection with the Insane Asylum of this State ceases with this date.

This announcement is made that the friends of the inmates in that institution may be informed of the reason of the cessation of my correspondence with them.

To each and all of them I bid a respectful adieu. EDW. C. FISHER.

Raleigh, July 11th, 1868.

CONVENTION OF STATE PRISONERS.—Among the singular events transpiring in New York is a convention of State prisoners!—of those gentlemen who, upon the ringing of the "little bell" of Seward, or by orders of Stanton through his detective, Baker, and the hundred spies and policemen in the employment of the War Department, were caught up, whipped off to a dungeon without time even to get a change of clothes, or to let their friends know where they were. These gentlemen included some of the best men of the land. A number of them being in New York, they determined to hold a meeting to express their opinions of affairs and of the petty tyranny from which they suffered.

They will put forth an address, no doubt, which will fall upon the guilty men who persecuted them as did the maledictions of those apparitions conjured up by the witches upon the ears of Macbeth. Each of these outraged men will be a Banquo's ghost to Seward and Stanton.

Philospher Greeley is greatly disgruntled at the fraternization of such men as Wade Hampton, Preston, Barksdale and others, with Seymour, Hancock, Hendricks, the Blairs, Franklin and the like. The spectacle of persons so lately arrayed on opposite sides, now cordially co-operating to save from utter wreck and ruin the true principles of Republican government, excites the profoundest anguish in the breast of the *Tribune* man, who sees in this gathering of brothers the sign and token that the Radical rule will be overthrown in the November election.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

OUR REPORTER—SCALLAWAG TYRANNY.

Our Reporter, by our directions, having persisted in designating the negro members of the "House of Representatives" by their ethnological name, was on yesterday excluded from the Reportorial privileges of the floor, by the Speaker of that body, on his own responsibility, before the meeting of the House, and without asking the instructions of the House. We believe that he acted in this matter without the shadow of right, but simply from a silly desire to wield a little brief authority, and from motives of political malice.

Assuming that he really received complaints in the premises, which he was bound to regard,—whether from scallawags or negroes has not been stated,—it only proves

On the part of the negroes, that *they* are ashamed, by having their color mentioned so prominently, of the scallawags with whom they are associated; and

On the part of the scallawags, who may have complained, that, while they *feel themselves* to be congenial company for the negroes, they are ashamed for the *public* to see the company they are in.

We disclaim intending any disrespect to the negroes. On the contrary, we have far greater respect *for them* than we have for their so-called white Radical brethren in the House, who sustain the Speaker in this impudent usurpation.

We shall furnish our readers with such reports as we may be able to obtain,—assuring them that they shall be fully and regularly advised of *everything*, which it is all important they shall know. And we further assure these scallawags, that they shall have *additional* cause to fear the *Sentinel*, in the future.

Having vainly sought, with contemptible and puerile malice, to muzzle the *Sentinel*, it only remains now to pay a stipendiary Reporter, out of the people's money, to make up partisan reports of proceedings.

In the meantime, let all decent people be disgusted; and, also, in the meantime,

A negro remains a *negro*, and all the scallawags this side of Land's End can't *lick* him into anything else.

It will be seen that Mr. Durham has introduced a resolution, which lies over, condemning this outrageous usurpation. It remains to be seen whether the House will sustain such an invasion of the liberty of the Press, simply for the "offence" of informing the public of the color of those who participate in its deliberations, as a matter of information, to which the people are entitled.

NORTH CAROLINA—PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

We are greatly gratified to see that the telegraph led us into an error as to the vote of North Carolina, in the National Convention. It will be remembered that we expressed, on yesterday, our disappointment that our delegation had not paid Andrew Johnson the compliment of their vote,—a compliment to which he is so eminently entitled for his lofty patriotism and stern defence of the Constitution. It will be seen, by the following statement of the vote of our excellent delegation on the first six ballotings, (the only ones which we have seen in detail,) that North Carolina voted more than once for the President, viz:

1st ballot—Johnson 9.

2nd ballot—Johnson 8½; Pendleton ½.

3rd ballot—Johnson 1; Pendleton 2; English 6.

4th ballot—Seymour 9.

5th ballot—Pendleton 2½; Hancock 5½.

6th ballot—Pendleton ½; Hancock 8½.

Bank of the State of North Carolina,

RALEIGH, June 10, 1868.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the first Monday in July next, at the Banking House in this City.

June 11-eodtd C. DEWEY Agent.

Office N. C. Railroad Company,

COMPANY SHOPS, June 18, 1868.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 9th day of July next.

Stockholders, who cannot attend in person, will please furnish their proxies. The transfer books are closed from the 1st of June until after the meeting. P. A STAGG,

June 20-td Secretary.

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co,

RALEIGH, June 22d, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, July 16th, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st to 20th proximo, inclusive.

W. W. VASS,

June 23-td Treas. & Sec'y.

Warrenton Female Institute,

WARRENTON, N. C.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION will commence July 16th, 1868, with a full corps of efficient and experienced Instructors.

BOARD AND ENGLISH TUITION: One hundred dollars per session.

For further particulars, address

Rev. W. C. HUNTER,
Mrs M J WILCOX,
Or Rev. M. M. MARSHALL.

June 27-1awlm

University of North Carolina.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH term of the University of N. C. will begin on Friday, July 17th, 1868.

TUITION $50 a Term. BOARD not more than $15 per month.

For Catalogues, or more particular information, apply to the President of the University.

HON D. L. SWAIN, LL.D.,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

July 8-3t

☞ Standard, Biblical Recorder and Episcopal Methodist copy three times each.

Chatham Railroad Company,

RALEIGH, June 22d, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the CHATHAM RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, July 20, 1868.

W. W VASS,

June 23-td Treas. and Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the Office of the Company, on and after July 16, 1868.

W. W. VASS, Treas'r.

June 27-tJuly31

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Stock.

I WILL SELL, ON THE 16TH OF JULY next, at the Office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, in Raleigh, THIRTEEN (13) SHARES of Stock in said Company, belonging to the Trustees of Wake Forest College.

JAS. S. PURIFOY,

July 4-tds* Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION!

THE PLATFORM.

"The Democratic party, in national convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guaranty of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled, for all time to come, by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand:

First.—Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second.—Amnesty for all past political offences, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third.—Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys draws from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth.—Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

Fifth.—One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

Sixth.—Economy in the administration of the Government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau (great cheering) and all political instrumentalities designed to secury negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of Inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the Government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh.—Reform of abuses in the Administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to and the independence of the executive and judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth.—Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign Powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty, and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign Powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career. After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge, under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as is in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the *habeas corpus*, that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and secret star chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American capitol into a bastile; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would dare to resort; it has absolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment even of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President, we will meet, as a subjected and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated, and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or to interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution; and it sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated Government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a federal union of co-equal States; and that we regard the reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress as usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void; that our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption or homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, (applause,) in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard."

MARRIED:

In Lincolnton, N. C., June 24th, 1868, by Rev. Samuel Lander, Dr. JOHN M. LAWING, to Miss AGNES, daughter of the late Hon. Wm. LANDER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Office Desk at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION, —Sale to commence at 10 o'clock—on Saturday, 11th inst.

One GOOD OFFICE DESK and Tables and a great variety of other Goods.

July 11-1t JAS. M. TOWLES, Auc.

Prime Mess Pork.

JUST RECEIVED, another consignment of PRIME MESS PORK, which will be sold at a reduced price. JAS. M. TOWLES,

July 11—1w Commission Merchant.

Eggs, Eggs, Eggs.

50 DOZ. FRESH EGGS. For sale at 15c. per dozen, by

July 11-4f DOUGLAS BELL.

IRISH POTATOES!! For sale by

July 11-4f DOUGLAS BELL.

Goldsboro' Female College.

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 1st Monday in August, and continue twenty weeks.

BOARD AND TUITION, exclusive of washing and lights, $95,00. Address

K. W. ADAMS, President.

July 11—1awtSept.1 Goldsboro'.

Charlotte Female Institute,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. R. BURWELL, JNO. B. BURWELL, A. M. } *Principals.*

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on the 1st of October, 1868, and continue until 30th June, 1869.

The Session is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, and pupils can be entered for the whole session or for one term.

The charge for Board (including *every* expense, washing, fuel, lights, &c.,) with Tuition in English Branches, will be $130.

Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, *extra*, at usual charges.

For Circular and Catalogue, containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,

July 11-3m Charlotte, N. C.

Greensboro' Money Market.

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c., BY WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	60c
" Cape Fear	28
" Charlotte	30
" Wadesboro	26
" Wilmington	27
" Roxboro	60
" Thomasville	20
" Graham	23
" Lexington (old)	18
" " (new)	10
" Commerce	18
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	3
" Yanceyville	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	60
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro', (old)	28
" " (new)	12
Miners'and Planters' Bank	40
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	27
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co., (old)	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	28
South Carolina "	15
Georgia "	25

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.

Oct. 26-298-3m

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

B. W. PULLIAM, President.

W. H. WILLARD, GEO. W. SWEPSON,
A. S. MERRIMON, W. J. HAWKINS.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
J. C. BLAKE, Teller.

Deals in Bills of Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other securities.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought at highest prices. Packages sent by Express will be remitted for promptly, in currency, or in New York funds at par.

Bank of Cape Fear	30
" Charlotte	30
" Clarendon	4
" Commerce	17
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington, (old)	12
" " (new)	9
" Lexington, payable at Graham	22
" North Carolina	55
" Roxboro'	60
" Thomasville	60
" Wadesboro'	27
" Washington	3
" Yanceyville	24
" Wilmington	30
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	27
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, (old)	27
" " " (new)	12
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	6
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	60
Miner's & Planter's Bank	40

May 26-135-tf

THE BOOKS YOU WANT!

The Book of Wonders, Mysteries &c: A complete Hand-book of useful information, giving full directions for making Hair Oils, Dyes, Perfumery, Candies, Patent Medicines, Bitters of all kinds, Champagne, Cordials, &c., &c. Price 50c

Everybody's Friend: Containing the Ladies' Guide to Beauty, Parlor Theatricals, and How to make all kinds of Liquors without the use of poisonous articles. Price 50c

Short Hand Without a Master. Price 50 cts.

Joe Miller, Jr: Full of Jokes, Puns, Conundrums Witty sayings, &c. The very thing to kill dullness. Price 25c.

Shakespeare Proverbs: Nearly 1,000 of the wisest and wittiest sayings of Shakspeare. 25c

Boxing Without a Master. 25c.

The Chopped Up Monkey.—A Puzzle. Price 25c.

How to Do It: Or directions for knowing and doing everything useful. 50c.

Courtship Made Easy.—The mysteries of making love fully explained, with specimen Love-letters. 25c.

How to Choose a Wife. 25c.

How to Choose a Husband. 25c.

Parlor Magic:—Or the art of sleight of Hand fully explained. 25c.

The Most Laughable Thing on Earth: A Game that can be played by any number of persons, from two to fifty. 50c.

The Boys' Own Pistol:—A nice Toy—harmless—gives a loud report—no gun-powder used. Pistol and 100 loads, 75c.

Any of the above will be sent, postpaid, to any address, on receipt of price. Address

GEO. W. HEPTINSTALL,

June 9-2awlm&wlm Box 7, Enfield, N. C.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Afternoon Dispatches.

FROM WILMINGTON—GREAT REJOICING OVER THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

WILMINGTON, July 10, M.

Great rejoicing here over the Democratic nominations. Flags are flying. A salute of thirty-seven guns was fired, under the auspices of T. Deuke, a Northern gentleman. The guns were operated by *colored* men.

The Democratic platform is universally acceptable to the Conservatives and Democrats.

PENDLETON TO SEYMOUR.

CINCINNATI, July 10, M.

Pendleton telegraphed Seymour his congratulations and assurances of support.

THE ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, July 10, M.

The House passed, without a division, a Bill ordering the Virginia election on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of August, and the meeting of the Legislature, at Richmond, on the first Tuesday in September.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 10, M.

Gold 1.40¼.

Turpentine 43¼.

Old Bonds 113¼. Virginias, new, 57¼.

Our Midnight Dispatches.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 10, P. M.

SENATE.—The bill authorizing a bridge over the Mississippi, at Rock Island, limiting the cost to one million, passed.

Bills authorizing the sales of ten millions, per month, until gold is reduced to forty millions, and regarding the Electoral College, were discussed.

Recess.

HOUSE.—The Deficiency Bill, involving two and a half millions, passed. Additional compensation to clerks was defeated.

The South has no interest in the bill, beyond Reconstruction deficiencies there—before reported.

The balance of the session was devoted to private bills.

Recess.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 10, P. M.

Adjournment of Congress by the 20th. is probable. Both Houses have night sessions.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—ADDRESS FROM GOVERNOR ORR.

CHARLESTON, July 10, P. M.

Gov. James L. Orr has published an address to the people of this State, reviewing his administration, presenting the reasons which influenced his public conduct and advising a future policy. He says, it would have been wise for the white people to have accepted the Reconstruction Acts, and that, if the new Constitution is obnoxious, it is the fault of the intelligent white men, who took no part in the Convention elections.

He avows himself in favor of modified colored suffrage. He says it is idle to expect any relief in regard to universal suffrage from the Democratic party, &c.

In conclusion, he says the principles and purposes avowed by his successor, Gov. Scott, with reference to the interests of the State, are wise and patriotic, and he invites the people to give his administration a full and fair trial before condemnation.

LOUISIANA—CARPET-BAGGERS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10, P. M.

Kellogg, the Senator from this State for the long term, is last from Illinois, and Harris (the short term fellow) is from Wisconsin

Both Houses, on yesterday, ratified the Howard amendment.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 10, P. M.

Cotton heavy. Sales of 1,400 bales at 32¼. Some sales at 32.

Turpentine 43@44. Rosin 2,75@7,50.

Gold 1,40¼. Sterling 10¼.

WILMINGTON, July 10, P. M.

Spirits Turpentine advanced to 39. Rosin firm: strained 1,90; No. 2, 2; No. 1, 3; pale 3,75.

Tar 2,10.

R. H. COWAN & CO.,

General Commission and Shipping Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Agents for M. Davis & Son's (Liberty, Va.,) celebrated Virginia Chewing Tobacco.

Agents for Lister Bro's Superphosphate of Lime.

Agents for Vulcan Iron Works, Richmond, Va.

R. H. COWAN,
JNO. W. CAMERON, } **Wilmington, N. C.,**
JAS. H. HILL, *No. 32 North Water St.*

June 25, 1868-1y

TO LAND OWNERS.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED, BY THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL LAND COMPANY, Agent for all that part of North Carolina lying east of and including Catawba County, I am authorized to say, to any person or persons having 2,000 acres in one body, partially cleared and near a Rail Road, that if they will agree to subdivide their lands at the expense of the Company the Company will purchase alternate lots at their assessed value for taxation or as ascertained by two disinterested parties, paying for the same in the Company's stock—the Company obligating itself to place a white settler on every 200 acres, as acquired within three years, or, failing to do so, such land unsettled to revert to the original owner; the owner to retain possession until the land is settled.

The object of this system is to bring into the State an industrious and thrifty population and to enhance the value of our lands. It has been adopted in other states and is said to be working finely.

This Company was chartered by our Legislature of 1866. Land owners will please address me for particulars at Raleigh, N. C.

May 25, 1868-wkswtf D. W. COURTS.

JULY, 1868.

ANDREWS,

THE CLOTHIER.

(Opposite Tucker Hall.)

SPECIAL OPENING.

Elegant Dress Suits, Latest Style;
Plain and Fancy Cassimere Suits;
White Duck Linen Suits;
Boys' Brown Linen Suits;
Youths' Cassimere Suits;
Fine Dress Shirts;
Gauze Merino Under Shirts;
Linen Drawers;
Jean Drawers;
Cravats and Suspenders;

Together with every article usually kept in a gentleman's first class FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

☞ *The prices to suit the times.*

July 2-tf.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, $9,000,000.

No. POLICIES 52,700.

DIVISIBLE SURPLUS $1,884,768,51.

DIVIDENDS. 50 per cent.

In these days of competition between Life Insurance Companies which is said by rival Agents, each claiming the Company he represents to be the best. Without saying anything in disparagement of any Company, or, by simple assertion, anything in its favor, the ÆTNA begs leave to refer to the annexed table, compiled from the OFFICIAL and SWORN STATEMENTS of TWENTY of the largest Companies in America, made to the Insurance Commissioners of the State of New York. The table shows the ratio of expense to each $100 received by each Company, for the three years ending January 1, 1868.

It will be seen that the expenses of the Ætna are much lower than any other Company; and, after the average is struck, the Ætna, in 1865, saved $10.41 out of each $100 received—more than the average; in 1866, $7.17, and in 1867, $4 90. The receipts of the Ætna were, in 1865, $1,635,309; in 1866, $3,522,376, and in 1867, $5,129,447. Consequently, its savings in the three years were $877,909.-39, to which add 7 per cent. interest to July 1, 1868, $120,287.64, making a grand total of $797,307 03 saved over the average of all other Companies.

This is the measure of success, as applied by the Hon Elizur Wright, the greatest of American actuaries, to all Companies, and simply means that the Company whose RATIO of expense to its income is the least, is the best able to pay large dividends to its policy holders. That the Ætna is THAT Company, these comparisons of official statements plainly show.

Official Statement showing the Expenses and Losses by the Twenty Largest Insurance Companies in America.

[FROM THE NEW YORK SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.]

NAMES.	Expenses and Claims paid out of each $100 of Income. 1865.	1866.	1867.	3 Years Average.
Connecticut Mutual	$ 33 87	$ 25 38	$ 28 90	$ 29 28
Charter Oak	32 62	29 26	28 20	30 02
Equitable	37 16	30 98	26 31	31 48
Globe Mutual	33 18	35 67	32 92	33 92
Germania	49 23	47 38	41 12	45 91
Guardian Mutual	40 07	31 30	36 50	35 92
Home	35 98	37 41	34 83	36 08
Knickerbocker	42 05	42 58	35 87	40 16
Mutual Life	38 84	30 03	22 76	30 54
Mutual Benefit	31 35	27 02	27 39	30 44
Manhattan	34 80	31 50	33 23	33 18
Mass. Mutual	38 14	33 44	36 40	35 99
New England Mutual	40 31	30 83	29 44	33 53
New York Life	37 09	28 36	29 48	31 91
North American	32 01	23 49	24 71	26 73
Phœnix Mutual	37 06	30 97	29 30	30 44
Security	37 14	36 30	33 70	35 71
Union Mutual	32 06	29 98	26 96	29 66
Washington	42 20	49 40	41 77	44 45
Average of 19 Companies	37 11	33 51	31 56	33 96
The "ÆTNA"	26 70	26 32	26 66	26 56
Difference	10 41	7 19	4 90	7 04

	SAVED.
The ÆTNA income for 1865 was $1,635,309, on which $10 41 per 100,	$173,317 66
" " " " 1866 " $3,522,376, " 7 19 " "	253,258 83
" " " " 1867 " $5,129,447 " 4 90 " "	251,342 90
To which add 7 per cent. compound interest to July 1, 1868	120,386 64
Giving a Total Saved by the Ætna in 3 years of	$ 797,307 03

In proof of these statements, the official reports can be seen, by all who wish, at the

Raleigh Branch Office,

June 1-tf **W. H. CROW, Manager.**

PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

EDSON PESSENDEN, President. | JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary.

IN PRESENTING THE CLAIMS OF THE PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, to the people of North Carolina, the Agent invites their attention to the following statements:—

1. It is a Mutual Company, the profits being divided among the insured.
2. Its insured are allowed to travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.
3. Its dividends have averaged 50 per cent yearly, and are payable on the amount of premium paid by the insured.
4. Its policies are all NON-FORFEITING.
5. Its losses have been met by the annual interest received alone, and a surplus of interest left over to swell the general fund belonging to the insured.
6. It has paid over $300,000 of losses, and NEVER CONTESTED A CLAIM.
7. Its rates of assurance are as cheap as any Company doing a SAFE business.
8. IT WILL NOT INSURE AN UNSOUND LIFE.
9. One half the premium will be received in the note of the insured—which note, in case of death, is NEVER deducted from the face of the policy.
10. IT HAS NO CONNECTION WITH FIRE INSURANCE.

Relative character of the Companies operating in North Carolina, as to their Assets and Liabilities, taken from the New York Insurance Report for the year 1867, which is the last report—showing how much of Assets each Company has to meet each dollar of Liability:

PHŒNIX MUTUAL	$1 74
ÆTNA	1 31
BROOKLYN	1 12
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL	1 65
EQUITABLE	1 24
MANHATTAN	1 43

The PHŒNIX MUTUAL offers peculiar inducements to citizens of the Southern States—its regulations with regard to residence and travel being almost unrestricted.

These statements are made from impartial reports in the hands of the Agents of the Company.

Principal Office, HARTFORD, CONN.

For further information, apply to the Travelling Agents, or to

WILLIAM H. BAGLEY,
General Agent for North Carolina,

Jan. 1—124-3m Raleigh, N. C.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ABSOLUTELY NO RESTRICTION UPON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

ALL POLICIES POSITIVELY NON-FORFEITABLE.

☞ Part of the premium loaned, and *no loan or premium note is a lien or claim* on the policy in case of death after the second year. ☜

THIS COMPANY OFFERS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES TO THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE. IT IS the most

LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES,

its rates being lower than those of other Companies.

Office, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

WM. M. COLE, Secretary. | CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Pres.

Information gladly furnished in detail, by

A. W. LAWRENCE,
General Agent for the State of North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., March 23—1868-3m

The Daily Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868

TAXES! TAXES!

Taxes! taxes! nothing but taxes!!!
Taxed upon all that man can eat;
Taxed on our flour and taxed on our meat
Taxed upon all that covers his back
From his cotton shirt to his broadcloth frock
Taxed on whatever is pleasant to see,
To hear or smell, to feel or to be.
Taxes! taxes! nothing but taxes!!
Grinding our noses as sharp as axes.

AND WHAT ARE THE TAXES FOR?

Why, the Freedmen's Bureau to keep in repair,
So that radical loafers can each have a chair,
And a chance for the pickings and stealings there!
Taxes! taxes! republican taxes!!
Taxed on the coffin and taxed on the crib,
On the old man's shroud as the baby's bib,
To pamper the bigot and fatten the knave,
Taxed from the cradle pinap into the grave.

AND WHAT ARE THE TAXES FOR?

Why to buy all the rogues they can find far and near
And give to each thief all his stealings in clover!
Taxes! taxes! republican taxes!
For rich men to shirk and for poor men to pay,
From the pittance they earn by the work of the day,
By the strain of the muscle, the sweat of the brow,
By the spade and the trowel, the axe and the plough.

AND WHAT ARE THE TAXES FOR?

Why, the old Constitution to knock all to smash,
And fill every place-holder's pockets with cash.

Hurrah for the taxes, the jolly old taxes!
Come, men, get your noses all ground sharp as axes—

Cry Sumner and Stevens, Ben Butler and Wade,
And all our tax bosses that taxes have made;
You "thaddeills" to Yankee philanthropy sold,
Be quiet—obey—and your saucy tongues hold.

FOR THAT'S WHAT THE TAXES ARE FOR.

The nose grinding taxes!
The Republican taxes!!
The Radical taxes!!!
The Jacobin taxes!!!!

THAT'S JUST WHAT THESE TAXES ARE FOR.

WATERING PLACES.

HOT SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA.

James A. McClung ..... Manager,
S. C. Tardy & Co. ..... Proprietors,
J. E. Williams ..... Resident Physician.

NOW OPEN TO VISITORS.

THE HOTEL HAS BEEN RECENTLY ENlarged, and new Baths constructed. No expense or effort has been spared by the Proprietors to render this famous watering place as comfortable as possible to all visitors.

The Hot Waters here have been well known, for more than half a century, to possess, in a wonderful degree, tonic, alterative, detergent and stimulating properties; and have been justly celebrated for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Diseases of the Liver, Skin, Bladder and Womb, Paralysis, the result of injury or serous effusion, Contraction of Muscles and Joints, Diarrhœa and Dyspepsia, accompanied with Sore Mouth and Tongue.

Route from the North, via Orange and Alexandria Railroad, to Gordonsville; thence via Virginia Central Railroad to Millboro' or Covington Depot; thence by Trotter & Co's Stage Line, over Turnpike Road, to Hot Springs. Distance from Millboro' 20 miles, from Covington eighteen miles.

Route from the South, via Richmond or Lynchburg, and Virginia Central Railroad, to Millboro' or Covington.

Board $3 per day; $20 per week; $75 per month.

For descriptive Pamphlets and Circulars, apply to S. C. TARDY & CO.,
Post Office 1864, 507, Richmond, Va.
Or to J. A. McCLUNG, Manager,
June 18-July15 Hot Springs, Va.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.

Catawba County, N. C.

THIS CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE will be open for visitors from June 1st to December 1st.

The medical properties of the waters, both Sulphur and Chalybeate, unrivalled. Accommodations unsurpassed, and a healthier and more delightful place not to be found.

The Proprietor has gone to great expense to improve and beautify the Springs, with an eye to the comfort of his guests, and promises every thing will be done to add to the pleasure of all who may honor him with a visit.

Take the Western N. C. Railroad at Salisbury, either on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday morning, to Hickory Station, where you will find Hacks for the Springs, a distance of six miles over a beautiful well shaded road.

A good band of MUSIC will be at the Springs the entire season. Board $50 per month; $18 per week or $3 per day. Children, under ten years of age, and servants, half price. Bath houses complete for pool, plunge, shower or tub baths, and sulphur baths cold or hot.

J. GOLDEN WYATT,
Proprietor.
Sparkling Catawba Springs, Catawba Co., N. C.
June 1-dw3m.

SWEET SPRINGS,

MONROE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA,

WILL BE OPENED for the reception of visitors JUNE 20th, and, as heretofore, will be kept as a strictly first-class hotel. Passengers from the South will take Texas & Va. R. R. to Keiser's Station, where first-class coaches will be in readiness to convey them to the Springs.

☞ Board $3 per day. June 12-1Aug5

MISCELLANEOUS.

WALTER CLARK,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HALIFAX, N. C.

Practices in the Courts of Halifax and adjoining Counties. Also in the Federal Courts and Courts of Bankruptcy.
Jan 29-148-6m

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

BANKING,

Exchange and Collection Office,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Dealers in Bank Notes, Coin, &c.

Prompt and particular attention given to the collection of Notes, Drafts, &c., in all parts of the country.

Refer to NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New York.
June 25-1m*

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMP. OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, June 18th, 1868.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE STATE NATIONAL BANK OF RALEIGH, in the city of Raleigh, in the county of Wake and State of North Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3rd, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking, under said act:

Now, THEREFORE I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "State National Bank of Raleigh," in the city of Raleigh, in the county of Wake, and State of North Carolina, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this eighteenth day of June, 1868.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Seal. Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 1,662.

STATE NATIONAL BANK, RALEIGH, N. C.

DIRECTORS:
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT.
W. E. ANDERSON, Cashier.
WM. S. MASON, W. W. VASS,
JAS. H. FOOTE.

DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Sight and Time bills, Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, Government and State Stocks, Rail Road and other securities.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought at the counter or remitted for on receipt, by Express, on most favorable terms, by check or in currency.

Deposits received and a general banking business carried on in all its branches.
July 1-tf.

DRY GOODS.

New Spring and Summer Goods for 1868.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

LOOK OUT FOR A. CREECH!

JUST RECEIVED, $15,000 worth of new Spring and Summer Goods, which must, at all events, be sold within the next sixty days, if possible—if you want

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

I have a beautiful assortment of the various styles and latest importations. It is a well known fact, and universally admitted, that

CREECH'S IS THE PLACE

to buy your goods. This can be, and is entertained daily, by hundreds.

If you want Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linen Goods of all descriptions, and

At Low Prices,

suitable for gentlemen, boys and children's wear, CREECH'S is the place to look for them.

Why, you may go up one side of Fayetteville Street and down the other; yes, and then the cross streets, and you will be bound to come to the conclusion that CREECH'S is the place you had better do your trading. If you want

LADIES' BONNETS,

trimmed or untrimmed, CREECH'S is the place to get them. If you wish to purchase any style of

LADIES, MISSES OR CHILDREN'S HATS,

don't buy until you have seen CREECH'S, or you will miss a great bargain, as he has one of the largest and most beautiful assortments in the City. If you are looking for

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,

Ladies, Men and Children's Shoes, why if you step at Creech's you will surely be suited in style, quality and price.

I told the people, some time ago, that there was no House in the City that could or would sell goods cheaper than I, and now I intend to keep my word. I said then what I meant, and now mean what I say. So don't fail to come to CREECH'S, on S. Smith's corner.

A. CREECH.
April 8 Fayetteville Street.

NEW ARRIVALS.

Goods as LOW as they can be found in this latitude,

AT

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S,

No. 21 Fayetteville St.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

The Senior of this firm has been selling Goods for the last twenty years, in this market, and can say to our friends that, considering all things, he never had a

BETTER, NICER OR CHEAPER

STOCK OF GOODS

To offer them than they are now opening at their Store, No. 21 Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.
S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.
October 4, 1867—tf.

CLOTHING STORES.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

EVERY ARTICLE necessary to a gentleman's complete outfit can be obtained of

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,

CLOTHIERS,
OPPOSITE TUCKER HALL.
Raleigh, N. C.
June 4-tf

JUST RECEIVED!

FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS,
FINE BLACK ALPACA SACKS AND FROCKS,
A new lot of very superior
WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS,
Very desirable in warm weather,
At
R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S.,
GENT'S FURNISHING STORE,
Opposite Tucker Hall,
Raleigh N. C
June 4-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

A NEW LOT OF
FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
All sizes. A perfect fit guaranteed in every instance.
All persons in want of such a luxury should call and supply themselves at once.
At
R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S.,
GENT'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
Opposite Tucker Hall.
June 4-tf Raleigh, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. F. PESCUD,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

HAS REMOVED his office to his former Drug Store, where he will receive applications and issue Policies of Insurance against loss by Fire, at the lowest remunerative rates, in the following first-class Companies, viz:

Phœnix, of Hartford,
Atlantic, of Brooklyn,
Security, of New-York,
Putnam, of Hartford,
Home, of New Haven,
Valley of Virginia, Winchester,
Jefferson, of Virginia, and
The Underwriter's, Selma, Ala.

Their combined Capital and Assets exceeding $5,500,000.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
Dec. 14—118-tf P. F. PESCUD, Ins. Agent.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

Produce Commission Merchants,

CORNER HIGH & WATER STREETS,
PORTSMOUTH, Va.,

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipments, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandise.
June 17-3m*

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY OF NORTH CAROLINA,

LANDHOLDERS WHO WISH TO SELL

Agricultural or Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Mills, Town Lots, or Real Estate

of any kind, will find it to their advantage to place their property in our hands for sale.

We have great facilities for procuring purchasers for all such property.

For information, address
JNO. B. GRETTER,
General Agent,
Greensboro', N. C.
Or PHIL THIEM, Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
Oct. 31—72-tf

1868. 1868.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

FOR THE

SENTINEL.

Published in the City of Raleigh, N. C.,

Daily, Semi Weekly and Weekly.

William E. Pell, } Editors.
Seaton Gales, }

In view of the scarcity of money, and the severity of the times, the Proprietor of the SENTINEL has determ ned to reduce the terms of the paper, to commence after the 31st. DECEMBER, next, and to make such improvements in its general character as will commend it to the patronage of an enlightened public.

In POLITICS it will be thoroughly Conservative, advocating, at all times:

A strict observance of the Constitution of the United States, and the harmonious Union of equal States;

Obedience to law and the enforcement of order;

The supremacy of the civil over the military, in time of peace;

The equality of the three co-ordinate branches of the government;

The sovereignty of the States over their own internal affairs, in strict conformity to the Constitution;

The maintenance of freedom and justice to all, without distinction of color, but the supremacy of the whiterace as the governing class;

Opposition to Radicalism in all its phases.

As a NEWS journal, it shall be equal to any.

The principal markets will be regularly published.

Its LITERARY character shall be maintained and improved, by contributions from our best writers.

Finally, the SENTINEL will seek to be the special promoter of the educational, moral and economical interests of the people of North Carolina.

Terms:

Daily Sentinel, for one year	$8 00
" " six months	4 00
" " three months	2 00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel, for one year	4 00
" " six months	2 00
" " three months	1 00
Weekly " for one year	2 00
" " six months	1 00

All subscriptions strictly cash in advance.

As an advertising medium, the SENTINEL is equal to any in the State. Terms moderate.

☞ We ask every Conservative in the State to become our Agent to extend the circulation of the SENTINEL. The events of 1868 will be exciting and important. The WEEKLY SENTINEL should be in the hands of the great body of the people—The terms are now so low that every one will be able to pay for it.

W. E. PELL,
Raleigh, Jan. 1st., 1868. Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS

1868, 1868.

SPRING TRADE.

TIN WARE AT WHOLESALE.

A LARGE LOT OF TIN WARE ON HAND and constantly making, which will be sold at NEW YORK PRICES!

Material good and workmanship unsurpassed. The undersigned is conducting a NORTH CAROLINA ENTERPRISE, and asks the co-operation of Southern Merchants. He is, by availing himself of the best and most improved machinery, prepared to fill all orders for TIN WARE, and can make the supply equal to the demand.

Send me your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.

I will take any kind of good produce in exchange for Tin Ware and particularly want, at best prices, Rags, Brezwax, Old Copper and Brass and will pay cash for same, when preferred.

Send for a Price List and compare with your Northern Bills—I WILL TRADE FAIR.

I will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Cooking Stoves, Buck's Patent and others of best make, and will sell right.

E. H. FOGUE,
Feb 3-150-tf Hillsboro N. C.

Guiseers' Separator and Horse Power.

JUST received at N. C. Depot, one more of those celebrated Machines, which will be sold, at Manufacturer's prices, either with or without the Power—freight only added. Call at once and secure it.

—ALSO—

In store Harman's Steel Tooth Wheel Horse Rake for 1868, and the Dixie Wheat Fan.
July 2-tf. JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

BOARD.

BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH,

At Reasonable Rates.

MY TABLE WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH the best the Market affords. No pains will be spared to render comfortable all who may favor me with a call.

TWO DOLLARS PER DAY

will be charged transient persons. A deduction for longer time.

Members of the approaching Legislature will do well to call, before engaging board elsewhere.
June 25-tf GEO. T. COOKE.

THE STAMP ACT.

One of the Tax Laws of the U. S.

Acknowledgment of Deeds, exempt.

Affidavit, 5 cents; in suit or legal proceedings, exempt.

Agreement or Appraisement, for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written, 5 cents.

Assignment or Transfers, of Mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument of patent right, 5 cents.

Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Bills of Exchange, Inland drafts or orders payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated [except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment] for a sum not exceeding $100, 5 cents.

For every additional $100 or fractional part thereof, 5 cents.

Bills of Lading vessels for the ports of the United States or British North America, exempt.

On receipts of goods on any foreign ports, 10 cts.

Bills of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed $500, 50 cents.

Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000, $1.

Exceeding one thousand dollars for each five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof, 50 cents

Of personal property, other than ship or vessel, Bond personal, for payment of money (see mortgage)—Official, $1.

For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less, 50 cents.

Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars or fractional part thereof, 50 cents.

Bonds, county, city and town bonds, railroads and other corporation bonds and scrip, are subject to stamp duty. (See mortgage.) Of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cents.

Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cents.

Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars, 5 cents.

Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cents.

General, 5 cents

Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of deeds or Notary public, 5 cents.

Of search of records, 5 cents.

That certain papers are on file, 5 cents.

That certain paper cannot be found 5 cents.

Of redemption of land sold for taxes, 5 cents.

Of birth, marriage and death, 5 cents.

Of qualifications of school teachers, 5 cents

Of profits of an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, 10 cents.

Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 25 cents.

Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand, or fractional part thereof, 25 cents.

Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents.

Certified Transcript of Judgments, satisfactions of judgments and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cents.

Check, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding $10, drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Contract (See Agreement Brokers,) 10 cents.

Conveyance, deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other reality sold shall be conveyed, the actual value of which does not exceed $500, 50 cents.

Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000, $1.

For every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars, 50 cents.

Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, 25 cents.

Exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 50 cents.

Exceeding five hundred dollars in value, $1,00

For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Ganger's return if for quantity not exceeding five hundred gallons gross, 10 cents

Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cents.

Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, 25 cents.

To vote at an election of an incorporated company, 10 cents.

To receive or collect rents, 25 cents.

To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate, $1,00

For any other purpose, 50 cents

Probate of will or letters of administration where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $2,000, $1,00.

For every additional $2,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000, 50 cents.

Bonds of executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subjected to a stamp duty of $1,00.

Protest upon bill, note, check or draft, 25 cts.

Promissory, (See Bills of Exchange, inland.)

Renewal of, subject to same duty as original note

Receipt for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property, 2 cents.

Deed made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as conveyances.

Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares or merchandise, not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 10 cts

Exceeding five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars 20 cents.

Exceeding $1,000, for every $1,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 10 cents.

For any goods, etc., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 25 cents.

Writs or Legal Documents, writs or other legal process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 50 cents

Writ or original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100 or over, 50.

Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for $100 or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents.

Writ or other process, appeals from justices courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cents.

Warrants of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed $100, 25 cents.

When the amount exceeds $100, 50 cents.

Insurance, Marine, Inland and Fire. Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10, 10 cents.

Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty, 50 cents.

Insurance, Life, when the amount insured does not exceed one thousand dollars, 25 cents.

Exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000, 50 cts.

Exceeding $5,000, $1,00.

Lease of lands or tenements where the rents do not exceed $300 per annum, 50 cents.

Exceeding $300, for each additional $300, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $300, 50 cents.

Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."

Clause of guaranty of payment of rent incorporated or endorsed, five cents additional.

Measurers' Return, if for quantity not exceeding one thousand bushels, 10 cents.

Exceeding 1,000 bushels, 25 cents.

Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sales, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500, 50 cents

Exceeding $500, for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $500, 50 cents.

Pawner's Checks 5 cents.

Passage Ticket from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35, 50 cents.

Costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50 $1,00

For every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50, $1,00.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in Schedule B., except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whom it is made, may stamp it before it is used; and, if used after the 30th of July, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument, to appropriately stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrants, publication, &c., in which case these, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original process.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and is subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits of legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as Promissory Notes.

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of five cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which this instrument is liable, under the law, may be affixed and cancelled by one of the parties.

In conveyance of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on warrant of attorney accompanying a bonded note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required be such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The following is a full list of the members of both Houses of the Fortieth Congress, the Republican members being marked "r," and the opposition "d."

SENATE.

Benjamin F. Wade, r, of Ohio, President.
John W. Forney, r, of Penn., Secretary.

	Term Expires.		Term Expires.
MAINE.		INDIANA.	
Lot M Morrill, r	'69	T A Hendricks, d	'69
Wm P Fessenden, r	'71	Oliver Morton, r	'73
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		ILLINOIS	
Aaron H Cragin, r	'71	Richard Yates, r	'71
Jas W Patterson, r	'7-	Lyman Trumbull, r	'73
VERMONT.		MICHIGAN.	
Geo F Edmunds, r	'6-	Zach Chandler, r	'69
Justus S Morrill, r	'7-	Jacob M Howard, r	'71
MASSACHUSETTS.		WISCONSIN.	
Charles Sumner, r	'6-	I R Doolittle, d	'69
Henry Wilson, r	'71	Timothy O Howe, r	'75
RHODE ISLAND		MINNESOTA.	
William Sprague, r	'69	Alex Ramsey r	'69
Henry B Anthony, r	'71	Daniel S Norton, d	'71
CONNECTICUT.		IOWA.	
James Dixon, d	'69	James W Grimes, r	'71
Orris S Ferry, r	'7-	James Harlan, r	'73
NEW YORK.		MISSOURI.	
Edwin D Morgan, r	'69	John B Henderson, r	'69
Roscoe Conkling, r	'7-	Charles D Drake, r	'73
NEW JERSEY.		KANSAS.	
F T Frelinghuysen, r	'6-	Edmund G Ross, r	'71
Alex G Cattell, r	'71	Samuel C Pomeroy, r	'73
PENNSYLVANIA.		NEBRASKA.	
C R Buckalew, d	'69	Thos W Tipton, r	'69
Simon Cameron, r	'7-	John M Thayer, r	'71
DELAWARE.		NEVADA.	
Geo R Riddle, d	'6-	Wm M Stewart, r	'69
Wm Saulsbury, d	'7-	James W Nye, r	'71
MARYLAND.		CALIFORNIA.	
Reverdy Johnson, d	'6-	John Conness, r	'69
— Hamilton, d	—	Cornelius Cole, r	'71
WEST VIRGINIA.		OREGON.	
P G Van Winkle, r	'6-	Jos H Williams, r	'71
Waitman T Willey, r	'71	Henry Corbett, r	'73
KENTUCKY.		COLORADO.	
Mc Creery, d	—	John Evans, r	—
Garrett Davis, d	'7-	Jerome B Chaffe, r	—
TENNESSEE.		*Not admitted.	
D T Patterson, d	'69	RECAPITULATION.	
Joseph S Fowler, r	'71	Republicans 44. Democrats and Conservatives 10.	
OHIO.			
Benjamin F Wade, r	'69		
John Sherman, r	'73		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Schuyler Colfax, r, of Indiana, Speaker
Edward McPherson, r, of Pennsylvania, Clerk

MAINE.		Horace May, rd. r	
John Lynch, r		William D Stokes, r	
Sidney Perham, r		James Mullins, r	
James G. Blaine, r		John Trimble, r	
John A Peters, r		Samuel M Arnell r	
Frederick A Pike, r		Isaac R Hawkins, r	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		David A Nunn, r	
Jacob H Ela, r		OHIO.	
Aaron F Stevens, r		Benjamin Eggleston, r	
Jacob Benton, r		Samuel F Cary, r	
VERMONT.		Robt O Schenck, r	
F E Woodbridge, r		Wm Lawrence r	
Luke P Poland, r		Wm Mungen, d	
W C Smith, r		Reader W Clarke, r	
MASSACHUSETTS.		Samuel Shellabarger, r	
Thomas D Eliott r		C S Hamilton, r	
Oakes Ames, r		Ralph P Buckland, r	
Ginery Twichell, r		James M Ashley, r	
Samuel Hooper, r		John T Wilson, r	
Benjamin F Butler, r		Pallad Van Trump, d	
Nathaniel P Banks, r		George W Morgan, d	
George S Boutwell, r		Martin Walker, r	
John D Baldwin, r		Totuas A Plants, r	
Wm B Washburn, r		John A Bingham, r	
Henry L Dawes, r		Ephraim R Eckley, r	
RHODE ISLAND.		Rufus P Spaulding, r	
Thomas Jenckes, r		James A Garfield, r	
Nathan F Dixon, r		INDIANA.	
CONNECTICUT.		Wm E Niblack, d	
Richard D Hubbard, d		Michael C Kerr, d	
Julius Hotchkiss, d		Morton C Hunter, r	
H H Starkweather, r		Wm S Holman, d	
William H Barnum, d		George W Julian, r	
NEW YORK.		John Coburn, r	
Stephen Tabor, d		H D Washburn, r	
Demas Barnes, d		Goodlove S Orth, r	
Wm E Robinson, d		Schuyler Colfax, r	
John Fox, d		John P C Shanks, r	
John Morrisey, d		ILLINOIS	
Thomas E Stewart, d		At large—J A Logan, r	
John W Chandler, d		Norman B Judd, r	
Jas Brooks, d		John F Farnsworth, r	
Fernando Wood, d		Elihu B Washburne, r	
Wm H Robertson, r		Abner C Harding, r	
Thomas H Van Wyck, r		Eben C Ingersoll, r	
John H Ketchum, r		Burton C Cook, r	
Thomas Cornell, r		H P Brunswell, r	
John V L Pruyn, d		Shelby M Cullom, r	
John A Griswold, r		Lewis W Ross, d	
Orange Ferris, r		Albert G Burr, d	
Calvin T Hulburd, r		Samuel S Marshall, d	
James M Mervin, r		John Baker, r	
Wm C Fields, r		Green B Raum, r	
Addison H Laflin, r		MICHIGAN.	
Alex H Bailey, r		Fer C Beaman, r	
John C Churchill, r		Chas Upson, r	
Denis McCarthy, r		Austin Blair, r	
Theo M Pomeroy, r		Thos W Ferry, r	
Wm H Kelsey, r		B E Trowbridge, r	
Wm S Lincoln, r		Jno F Driggs, r	
Hamilton Ward, r		WISCONSIN.	
Lewis Selve, r		Halbert E Paine, r	
Bart Van Horn, r		Ben F Hopkins, r	
James M Murphy, d		Amasa Cobb, r	
Henry Van Aernam, r		Chas A Eldridge, d	
NEW JERSEY.		Philetus Sawyer, r	
Wm Moore, r		O C Washburne r	
Chas Haight, d		MINNESOTA.	
Chas Stiltgreaves, d		Wm Windom, r	
John Hill, r		Ignatius Donnelly, r	
Geo A Halsey, r		IOWA.	
PENNSYLVANIA.		James F Wilson, r	
Samuel J Randall, d		Hiram Price, r	
Chas O'Neill, r		Wm Loughbridge, r	
Leonard Myers, r		George M Dodge, r	
Wm D Kelley, r		Asahel W Hubbard, r	
Caleb N Taylor r		MISSOURI.	
Ben'M Boyer, d		Wm A File, r	
Jno M Bromell, r		Chas A Newcomb, r	
Jno L Getz, d		Jas B McCormick, d	
Thaddeus Stevens, r		Jos J Gravelly, r	
Henry L Cake, r		Jos W McClurg r	
David M Van Auken, d		Robt T Van Horn, r	
Geo W Woodward, d		Ben F Loan, r	
Ulysses Mercer, r		John F Benjamin, r	
George F Miller, r		George W Anderson, r	
A J Grossbrenner, d		NEBRASKA.	
Wm H Koontz, r		John Trade, r	
Daniel J Morrell, r		NEVADA.	
Samuel F Wilson, r		Delos M Ashley, r	
Glenni W Scofield, r		CALIFORNIA.	
Darwin A Finney, r		Samuel B Axtell, d	
John Covode, r		Williams Higby, r	
Jas K Morehead r		James A Johnson, d	
Thomas Williams, r		OREGON.	
Geo V Lawrence, r		Rufus Mallory, r	
DELAWARE.		COLORADO.	
John A Nicholson, d		George M Chilcott, r	
MARYLAND		DELEGATES.	
Hiram McCullock, d		ARIZONA.	
Stevenson Archer, d		Coles Bashford, r	
Chas E Phelps, d		DAKOTA.	
Francis Thomas, r		Walter A Burleigh, r	
Frederick Stone, r		IDAHO.	
WEST VIRGINIA.		E D Holbrook d	
Chester D Hubbard, r		MONTANA.	
Bethuel M Kitchen, r		Jas M Cavanaugh, d	
Daniel Polsley, r		NEW MEXICO.	
KENTUCKY.		C P Clever d (contested)	
L S Trimble, d		UTAH.	
John Y Brown, d		Wm D Hooper, d	
John B Gulladay, d		WASHINGTON.	
J Proctor Knott, d		Alvin Flanders, r	
Asa P Grover, d		WYOMING.	
Thomas L Jones, d		James S Casement, r	
James B Beck, d		RECAPITULATION.	
George M Adams, d		(Without Delegates from Territories):	
John D Young, d		Republicans, 143. Democrats and Conservatives, 49.	
KANSAS.			
Sidney Clarke, r			
TENNESSEE.			
Roderick R Butler, r			
*Not admitted			

NUMBER OF POUNDS TO A BUSHEL.

Of Wheat	60	Pounds.
Of Shelled Corn	56	do
Of Corn on the Cob	70	do
Of Rye	56	do
Of Oats	32	do
Of Barley	46	do
Of Potatoes	60	do
Of Bran	20	do
Of Clover Seed	60	do
Of Timothy Seed	45	do
Of Flax Seed	55	do
Of Hemp Seed	44	do
Of Buckwheat	52	do
Of Blue Grass	14	do
Of Castor Bean	46	do
Of Dried Peaches	33	do
Of Dried Apples	24	do
Of Onions	57	do
Of Salt	50	do

PRINTER'S NEWS INK.

FOR THE accommodation of our cotemporaries in the State, we propose to keep on hand a quantity of NEWSPAPER INK, manufactured in Philadelphia, and will sell it, for cash, at Philadelphia prices. We have it in kegs of 50 and 25 pounds each, at 20 cts. per pound. The cash must accompany orders. Apply to the
Apr. 6-tf EDITORS OF THE SENTINEL.

Important to Printers.

A GOOD PRINTER, capable of conducting a good Weekly paper, of reliable character and sober habits, or a gentleman with some means, who is desirous of becoming an Editor, can hear of a situation in an intelligent community, in the Eastern part of the State. The necessary materials and a fair business can be had, on moderate terms, for the continuation of a weekly paper, on application to
June 18-2w EDITORS OF SENTINEL.

Courts Of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Anson County—On the second Monday in January, April, July and October

Ashe—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November

Alexander—First Monday in March, June, September and December

Alamance—First Monday after the 4th Monday of February, May, August and November

Alleghany—Fourth Monday in January, April, July and October

Beaufort—Third Monday in March and September, and the first Monday in June and December.

Bertie—Second Monday in February, May, August and November.

Bladen—First Monday in February, May, August and November

Brunswick—First Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September

Buncombe—Sixth Monday after the 4th Monday in April, July, September and December.

Burke—Fifth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September

Cabarrus—Third Monday in January, April, July and October

Caldwell—8th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, May, August and November

Camden—Second Monday in March, June, September and November

Carteret—Third Monday in February, May, August and November

Caswell—First Monday after the 4th Monday of March, June, September and December

Catawba—Second Monday in February, May, August and November

Chatham—Second Monday in February, May, August and November

Chowan—First Monday in February, May, August and November

Cherokee—Seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September

Cleveland—First Monday after the 4th Monday in February, May, August and November

Columbus—Second Monday in February, May, August and November

Craven—Second Monday in March, June, September and December

Cumberland—First Monday in March, June September and December

Currituck—Last Monday in February, May, August and November

Chowan—Second Monday in April, July, September and December

Clay First Monday in April, July, September and December

Davidson—Second Monday in January, April, July and October

Davidson—Second Monday in February, May, August and November